

HOÀNG THỊ LỆ, M.A

Bài tập TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH 10

*Biên soạn theo chương trình và SGK mới
Dành cho HS khá giỏi và HS các khối chuyên Anh*



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

HOÀNG THỊ LỆ, M.A

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH 10

GIÁO TRÌNH MỚI
(Ban Xã hội)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

16 Hàng Chuối - Hai Bà Trưng - Hà Nội

ĐT: (04) 9715013; (04) 7685236. Fax: (04) 9714899

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc **PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO**
Tổng biên tập **NGUYỄN BÁ THÀNH**

Biên tập nội dung
NGUYỄN ĐỨC HẠNH

Sửa bản in
HOÀNG NGUYỄN

Trình bày bìa
SƠN KÝ

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH 10

Mã số: 21 - 24ĐH2007/3

In 2.000 cuốn, khổ 16 x 24 cm tại Công ty cổ phần Văn hoá Tân Bình.

Số xuất bản: 181 - 2007/CXB/3 - 73/ĐHQG HN, ngày 25/06/2007.

Quyết định xuất bản số: 324/LK/XB

In song và nộp lưu chiểu quý III năm 2007

Lời Nói Đầu

Quý thầy cô và các em học sinh thân mến,

Để bổ sung cho cuốn bài tập tự luận Tiếng Anh 10, và nhằm giúp quý thầy cô có thêm nguồn tư liệu giảng dạy và để giúp các em học sinh có thêm tài liệu luyện tập, tôi xin giới thiệu đến quý thầy cô và các em cuốn *Bài tập trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh 10*.

Nội dung cuốn sách được biên soạn dựa theo nội dung và chủ điểm của từng unit trong cuốn sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 10 Nâng Cao. Các dạng bài tập trắc nghiệm đa dạng, phong phú bao quát tất cả các vấn đề về **Ngữ âm (Pronunciation)**, **Từ vựng (Vocabulary)**, **Ngữ pháp (Grammar)**, **Đọc hiểu (Reading)** và **Viết (Writing)** sẽ giúp các em học sinh có điều kiện luyện tập, trau dồi thêm các kỹ năng sau mỗi bài học.

Sau mỗi hai unit, sẽ có một bài kiểm tra (**Pregress Test**) để thấy được sự tiến bộ của học sinh, đồng thời để ôn tập cho học sinh chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra một tiết. Và sau tám unit, tương ứng với kết thúc một học kỳ, là một bài kiểm tra tổng quát (**Revision Test**) giúp các em ôn tập chuẩn bị cho bài thi cuối học kỳ. Các em học sinh có thể photocopy tờ **Answer Sheet** để làm bài kiểm tra thử. Điều này sẽ giúp các em thao tác nhanh và chính xác hơn trong những kỳ thi ở trường và lớp, đặc biệt giúp các em có được kỹ năng làm bài thi trắc nghiệm không chỉ với môn tiếng Anh mà cả những môn Toán, Lí, Hoá và Sinh trong các kì thi tốt nghiệp và Đại Học.

Hi vọng quý thầy cô và các em học sinh sẽ tìm thấy ở cuốn sách này nhiều điều bổ ích.

Cuốn sách chắc chắn sẽ không tránh khỏi những sai sót. Rất mong quý đồng nghiệp và độc giả đóng góp ý kiến để cuốn sách được hoàn thiện hơn.

Mọi góp ý xin gửi về: Trung tâm sách Giáo dục Alpha - 225^C Nguyễn Tri Phương - Phường 9 - Q.5 - Tp.HCM. ĐT: 8107718 - 8547464 - 0903701650.

Email: alphabookcenter@yahoo.com

Tác giả

Table of Contents

Unit 1	School Talks	page 5
Unit 2	People's Background	12
Review One	(Units 1 - 2)	21
Unit 3	A Day in the Life of ...	27
Unit 4	Special Education	36
Progress Test One	(units 1 - 4)	42
Unit 5	Technology	48
Unit 6	An Excursion	59
Review Two	(Units 5 - 6)	66
Unit 7	The Mass Media	71
Unit 8	Life in the Communality	77
Progress Test Two	(units 5 - 8)	83
REVISION TEST 1	(units 1 - 8)	88
Unit 9	Undersea World	95
Unit 10	Conservation	104
Review Three	(Units 9 - 10)	113
Unit 11	National Parks	118
Unit 12	Music	125
Progress Test Three	(units 9 - 12)	131
Unit 13	Theatre and Movies	137
Unit 14	The World Cup	145
Review Four	(units 13 - 14)	151
Unit 15	The Pacific Rim	156
Unit 16	Historical Places	164
Progress Test Four	(units 13 - 16)	170
REVISION TEST 2	(units 9 - 16)	173
Answer Key		182

Unit 1 School Talks

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa tương đương với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. The students work together to share ideas on the topic.
A. exchange B. get C. talk D. participate in
2. Research has shown that students can learn a lot from classmates.
A. science B. story C. study D. experiment
3. Students learn from instructors as well as from classmates.
A. advisors B. teachers C. textbooks D. guides
4. Students can learn effectively in supportive groups.
A. giving help B. small C. active D. powerful
5. Your teammates can help you with some points you have missed.
A. failed to understand B. lost
C. remembered D. taken
6. The students are asked to work in groups to identify the mistakes in their writings.
A. correct B. underline C. recognise D. delete
7. Teamwork or pairwork is a good way to maximise student talking time.
A. make it smaller B. make it bigger
C. decrease as much as possible D. increase as much as possible
8. Working in groups, students can locate the information required and share opinions on the problem.
A. look into B. find the position of
C. give opinions on D. discuss

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi bằng cách khoanh tròn chữ cái tương ứng.

1. What is the noun form of 'effectively'?
A. affect B. effect C. effective D. affection
2. Which of the following verbs often goes with the noun 'research'?
A. do B. make C. work D. play
3. Which of the following verbs is not often used with the noun 'ideas'?
A. share B. exchange C. express D. say

4. Which of the following nouns does not go with the word 'team'?
A. effort B. game C. share D. spirit
5. Which of the following can be used for 'team work'?
A. working party B. group work C. party work D. pair work
6. What is the verb form of the noun 'satisfaction'?
A. satisfactory B. satisfied C. satisfy D. satisfying
7. What is the verb form of 'diversity' ?
A. diversify B. diverse C. diversity D. diversy
8. What is the opposite of 'successful'?
A. insuccessful B. imsuccessful C. dissuccessful D. unsuccessful
9. Which of the following verbs does not collocate (/go) with 'an exam'?
A. take • B. do C. make D. pass

Exercise 3: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Tim never seems to be with what he does.
A. satisfaction B. satisfied C. satisfying D. satisfactory
2. A good student is always to what the teacher says.
A. attention B. attending C. attentive D. attentively
3. Team work and pair work are effective in encouraging student participation and
A. interaction B. interact C. interacting D. interactive
4. Teachers should create a of activities to arouse students' interest.
A. diversify B. diverse C. diversified D. diversity
5. is essential in team work.
A. Co-operative B. Co-operation C. Co-operate D. Co-operator

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Hãy nhận biết trong các cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ nào sai cần được sửa lại để có câu đúng.

1. Why don't you persuade your parents buying you a computer?
A B C D
2. Mike should avoids meeting people like Jim and Jack.
A B C D
3. Harry promised to not be late for school again.
A B C D

4. He pretended not seeing her as he passed by.
 A B C D
5. The teacher advised us joining the English speaking club.
 A B C D
6. Are we allow to play football here in the park?
 A B C D
7. All group sports such as football and basketball require cooperation.
 A B C D
8. Work in groups, we can share information and improve our own work.
 A B C D

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số các câu A, B, C và D câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu in đậm đã cho.

1. **I wish I had done my homework last night.**
 A. I regret not to do my homework last night.
 B. I did not do my homework last night and now I feel sorry.
 C. If only I did my homework last night.
 D. I wish I could do my homework last night.
2. **Do you fancy having something to eat?**
 A. Do you feel like eating?
 B. Do you like a fancy eating?
 C. Would you fancy to eat something?
 D. Would you like something to eat?
3. **Julie happened to meet her old friend at the conference.**
 A. Julie met her old friend at the conference quite by chance.
 B. It happened that Julie meets her old friend at the conference.
 C. Julie decided to meet her old friend at the conference.
 D. Julie wanted to meet her old friend at the conference.
4. **I will always remember the time I worked with you.**
 A. I will never forget to have worked with you.
 B. I will never forget working with you.
 C. I will always remember the work with you.
 D. I will always forget working with you.
5. **You mustn't smoke here.**
 A. You can't smoke here.
 B. You are not allowed smoking here.
 C. You are not allowed to smoke here.
 D. Both A and C are correct.

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số các cụm từ A, B, C và D đáp án thích hợp nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following phrases cannot be used to express your likes?
A. I love ...
B. I'd prefer ...
C. It would be fun ...
D. I don't really like ...
2. Which of the following verb tenses is often found in a narrative?
A. Present perfect
B. Past simple
C. Present progressive
D. Future perfect
3. Which of the following verbs can be followed by either a gerund (V-ing) or a to-infinitive?
A. decide
B. persuade
C. begin
D. avoid
4. Which of the following verbs when followed by a gerund has a different meaning from when it is followed by a to-infinitive?
A. stop
B. start
C. continue
D. begin
5. How is the verb 'fail' different from the verbs 'allow', 'ask', and 'tell'?
A. It is followed by a gerund.
B. It is followed by a to-infinitive.
C. It can be followed by either a gerund or a to-infinitive.
D. It doesn't need an object before the to-infinitive.

Exercise 4: Chọn trong số các câu A, B, C và D câu đúng nhất được tạo ra từ những từ cho sẵn.

1. *I / persuade / brother / lend / car / weekend.*
 - A. I will persuade your brother lending you his car this weekend.
 - B. I persuade your brother to lend you the car this weekend.
 - C. I will persuade your brother to lend you his car this weekend.
 - D. I will persuade my brother lending you his car this weekend.
2. *Team work / prove / be / effective / in / get students / involve.*
 - A. Team work proves to be very effective in getting students involved.
 - B. Team work proves be very effective in getting students involve.
 - C. Team work proves to being very effective in getting students involved.
 - D. Team work proves being very effective in getting students to involve.
3. *Son / never / fail / call home / every week.*
 - A. Her son never fails in calling home every week.
 - B. Her son never fails to call home every week.

- C. The son never fail to call home every week.
 D. Her son never fails calling home every week.
4. *You / mind / turn / lights / on?*
 A. Would you mind to turn the lights on?
 B. Do you mind turning lights on?
 C. Would you mind turning the lights on?
 D. Do you mind if I turning the lights on?
5. *Teachers / ask / students / take / active role / learning process.*
 A. Teachers should ask students to take active role in their learning process.
 B. Teachers should ask students take an active role in their learning process.
 C. Teachers ask students to take an active role in learning process.
 D. Teachers should ask students to take an active role in their learning process.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc hội thoại sau và chọn trong số A, B, và C từ đúng nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

- Ha Hi, Nga, I'm so happy. I (1)..... all my exams. I even got a (2)..... A in English!
- Nga I didn't (3)..... too badly, but I (4)..... physics. That means I'll have to (5)..... it next term.
- Ha Oh no, I'm so sorry. You (6)..... ages on physics, didn't you? What (7).....?
- Nga Well, I guess I just didn't (8)..... hard enough. Perhaps I'll get it next time.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. failed | B. passed | C. did |
| 2. A. grade | B. mark | C. point |
| 3. A. do | B. make | C. answer |
| 4. A. passed | B. managed | C. failed |
| 5. A. take | B. re-pass | C. re-sit |
| 6. A. spent | B. did | C. studied |
| 7. A. is going on | B. happened | C. was the matter |
| 8. A. manage | B. think | C. revise |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bằng cách chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất.

The Jenkins School of English

The Jenkins School of English has a central location on Oxford Street in London. Our excellent teachers provide top quality tuition. Our class size goes up to a maximum of twelve students. Our facilities include a multi-media centre, a language laboratory and a library.

You can choose your timetable: you can study part-time or all day. The course length is very flexible - some of our students come for one week, others stay for a year or more. There are cheaper fees for students who decide to stay for longer courses.

At the weekends you can take part in our exciting extra activities, for example, excursions to famous places or sports events.

As for accommodation, our students are placed with friendly families who live near the school.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about The Jenkins School ?
 - A. Its central location is on Oxford Street.
 - B. Each class has at least 12 students.
 - C. It has a multi-media centre.
 - D. It has an excellent teaching staff.
2. It can be inferred from the text that
 - A. The timetable is fixed.
 - B. Students live in flats near the school.
 - C. The class size is very big.
 - D. The school provides high-quality teaching.
3. Which of the following is true about the school?
 - A. Students can enjoy cheaper fees if they take courses longer than one year.
 - B. There is no part-time courses.
 - C. Most students take one-week courses.
 - D. The facilities are not so good.
4. According to the text, at weekends the students can
 - A. join the school excursions to places of interest.
 - B. live with friendly families near the school.
 - C. organise sports events.
 - D. study part-time.

IV. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. re <u>se</u> arch | B. <u>l</u> earn | C. af <u>te</u> r | D. w <u>o</u> rk |
| 2. A. str <u>a</u> tegy | B. su <u>g</u> gest | C. to <u>g</u> ether | D. ge <u>o</u> graphy |
| 3. A. l <u>i</u> st | B. i <u>d</u> entify | C. <u>e</u> ffective | D. i <u>m</u> prove |
| 4. A. s <u>ch</u> ool | B. loc <u>a</u> te | C. <u>c</u> lass | D. s <u>o</u> cial |
| 5. A. f <u>i</u> nd | B. di <u>v</u> ersity | C. i <u>d</u> entify | D. m <u>i</u> nd |

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi bằng cách khoanh tròn chữ cái tương ứng.

- Which of the following words has three syllables?
A. gender B. suggestion C. familiar D. economics
- Which option contains a final vowel sound?
A. school B. locate C. nice D. member
- Which is the correct phonemic script for 'result'?
A. / rɪ'zʌlt / B. / rɪ'zʌlt / C. / 'ri:zʌlt / D. / rɪ'zʌlt /
- Which of the following vowel sounds does the word 'teammate' contain?
A. / ɔ / B. / ɪ / C. / eɪ / D. / æ /
- Which option does not contain the sound / u: / ?
A. choose B. good C. improve D. group

Exercise 3: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. result | B. answer | C. compare | D. improve |
| 2. A. presentation | B. ineffective | C. personality | D. diversity |
| 3. A. allow | B. history | C. happen | D. punish |
| 4. A. satisfaction | B. economics | C. interaction | D. experience |
| 5. A. familiar | B. interest | C. involve | D. pretend |

Unit 2 *People's Background*

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. The man was for causing the fire.
A. prisoned B. sentenced C. imprisoned D. jail
2. Faraday was one of the in the field of electricity.
A. founders B. creators C. makers D. pioneers
3. Some of the prisoners will be on the Independence Day.
A. arrested B. released C. free D. liberated
4. Some of the demonstrators have been and are being questioned by the police.
A. arrested B. released C. imprisoned D. found
5. The bank robbers were to 5 years in prison.
A. imprisoned B. sentenced C. punished D. put
6. Apartheid was a government policy that caused discrimination.
A. racial B. skin-colour C. national D. religious
7. Scientists have been working hard to find a new for cancer.
A. therapy B. method C. treatment D. solution

Exercise 2: Hãy chọn đáp án thích hợp cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following nouns **cannot** combine with "free" to make a compound adjective?
A. duty B. chemical C. peace D. trouble
2. Which of the following adjectives can combine with "nation" to make a compound adjective?
A. wide B. made C. far D. friendly
3. Which of the following combinations makes an appropriate compound adjective?
A. hand-made B. air friendly C. life-famous D. world-long
4. Which of the following combinations does not make a compound adjective?
A. air sick B. life long C. man-wide D. world famous

5. Which of the following compound adjectives means "without responsibilities or worries"?
- A. duty-free B. frost-free C. trouble-free D. carefree

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Pasteur developed vaccines for the disease known as
A. cholera B. rabies C. cancer D. madness
2. The building of the industrial site will more jobs for the local people.
A. bring B. result C. make up D. create
3. Christopher Columbus was said to have America.
A. discovered B. recognised C. developed D. established
4. All the students are to go to King's Island for a holiday.
A. fond B. like C. keen D. eager
5. Although it was raining heavily, the boys to get to school on time.
A. attempt B. managed C. succeed D. oughtn't
6. The doctors decided to on the child immediately.
A. operate B. surgery C. perform D. anatomy
7. John and his friends decided to a company and start their own business.
A. build B. set C. found D. erect
8. Ton That Tung made a great contribution in liver
A. surgeon B. anatomy C. surgery D. disease
9. The government has tried hard to the spread of bird flu.
A. control B. operate C. reserve D. prevent
10. The government has a plan to urge people who smoke to the habit.
A. give up B. abandon C. prevent D. produce

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Who are you?
A. Thank you, Ted Owen.
B. How do you do?

- C. My name's Ted Owen.
 - D. Fine, thanks.
2. Where do you work?
 - A. I have a job in a book shop.
 - B. I'm a book seller.
 - C. I sell picture books.
 - D. I like my job as a book seller.
 3. Why wasn't she at school yesterday?
 - A. She went to the wrong class.
 - B. She had to look after her sick mother.
 - C. She went to school late.
 - D. She was the last person to enter the room.
 4. How often do you go to the cinema?
 - A. Once or twice a month.
 - B. I go to the cinema with my friends.
 - C. I often go to the cinema in the city centre.
 - D. I prefer watching video at home.
 5. How long have you been working as a singer?
 - A. For 1990.
 - B. During the last decade.
 - C. Between 1990 and 2004.
 - D. Since I won the first prize in the Summer Solo Contest.

Exercise 2: Hãy chọn trong số các câu A, B, C và D câu hỏi thích hợp nhất cho phần được gạch chân.

1. It takes me twenty minutes to ride to school.
 - A. What time does it take you to ride to school?
 - B. How far does it take you to ride to school?
 - C. How long does it take you to ride to school?
 - D. How many time does it take you to ride to school?
2. The flight was delayed because of the late arrival of the aircraft.
 - A. Why was the flight delayed?
 - B. When was the flight delayed?
 - C. What was the reason the flight delayed?
 - D. How was the flight delayed?
3. We moved to the city ten years ago.
 - A. When did you move to the city?
 - B. Where did you move to the city?

- C. How long did you move to the city?
D. How much time have you lived in the city?
4. Joe's bicycle has been found.
A. Who has been found?
B. Which bicycle has been found?
C. Whose bicycle has been found?
D. Who bicycle has been found?
5. Tina and Lucy go shopping twice a month.
A. How much time do Tina and Lucy go shopping?
B. How long do Tina and Lucy go shopping?
C. When do Tina and Lucy go shopping?
D. How often do Tina and Lucy go shopping?
6. The secretary called Tony yesterday.
A. Who did Tony call yesterday?
B. Who did the secretary call yesterday?
C. Who called Tony yesterday?
D. Who called the secretary yesterday?
7. Jill read the article very carefully.
A. Why did Jill read the article?
B. How did Jill read the article?
C. What did Jill read the article?
D. How well did Jill read the article?
8. Pasteurisation is a process of heating and chilling a liquid in order to kill harmful bacteria.
A. What is pasteurisation?
B. Which is pasteurisation?
C. Where is pasteurisation?
D. Why is pasteurisation?

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D lời đáp thích hợp cho các tình huống sau.

1. Minh: How old is your sister?
Quan:? Lan or Nga?
Minh: Lan. How old is she?
Quan: Seventeen. Nga is a bit younger.
A. What sister ?
B. Which sister?
C. Whose sister?
D. Who sister?

2. Lan: ... So I decided to move to this city.
 Huong:?
 Lan: For 5 months. And I like it here, quiet and not very busy.
 A. When did you move here?
 B. How long did you move here?
 C. How long have you been living here?
 D. Since when have you lived here?
3. Sam: ... I'm in a hurry. See you later.
 Sue:?
 Sam: To the library. I need some books for my exams next week.
 See you later.
 Sue: Bye.
 A. Where are you going?
 B. Where will you go?
 C. What are you going to do?
 D. When are you leaving?
4. Tam: My younger brother is very good at natural sciences.
 Thanh: Is he??
 Tam: Maths. He spends hours doing his math exercises every night.
 A. What subject is he good at?
 B. Which subject is he not very good at?
 C. What are his natural science subjects?
 D. What is his favourite subject?
5. Lan: Someone has taken my umbrella. I can't find it any where.
 Hoa:?
 Lan: On the rack in the corner. And now it's not there.
 A. Where did you put it?
 B. Where have you left it?
 C. When did you leave it?
 D. Why did you leave it ?

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>in</u> vent | B. <u>ad</u> dress | C. <u>en</u> able | D. <u>in</u> stead |
| 2. A. <u>pr</u> ize | B. <u>l</u> iver | C. <u>re</u> tire | D. <u>p</u> ioneer |
| 3. A. <u>cr</u> eat <u>e</u> | B. <u>re</u> leas <u>e</u> | C. <u>pl</u> ea <u>s</u> e | D. <u>pe</u> aceful |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> onor | B. <u>h</u> ero | C. <u>h</u> our | D. <u>h</u> onest |

5. A. vaccine B. accept C. horse D. racial

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính khác vào vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. freedom | B. receive | C. arrest | D. protest |
| 2. A. surgery | B. operate | C. president | D. Cathedral |
| 3. A. vaccination | B. pasteurisation | C. operation | D. pioneer |
| 4. A. several | B. ambition | C. abandon | D. determine |
| 5. A. establish | B. environment | C. assignment | D. medical |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Alexander Graham Bell

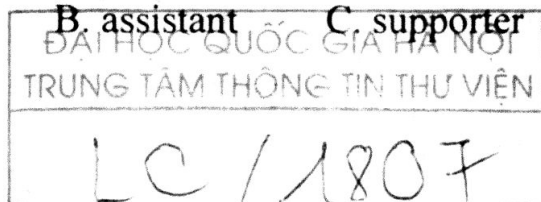
Alexander Graham Bell was a British inventor and a teacher of deaf people. He is (1)..... famous for (2)..... the telephone. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on 3 March 1847. Bell studied at the universities of Edinburgh and London. He (3)..... to Canada in 1870 and a year later to the United States. In 1872, he (4)..... a school for deaf people in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1874, Bell (5)..... the basic ideas for the telephone. On 10 March 1876, his experiments with his (6)..... Thomas Watson proved (7)..... . The demonstrations of Bell's invention, which later led to the organisation of the Bell Telephone Company in 1877, introduced the telephone (8)..... the world.

Bell was awarded the Volta Prize, which was (9)..... 50,000 francs, in France in 1880. He used the prize money to open the Volta Laboratory in Washington.

Bell died on 2 August 1922, at his home town of Baddeck, (10)..... a museum containing many of his original inventions is maintained.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. most | B. much | C. too | D. more |
| 2. A. making | B. doing | C. inventing | D. producing |
| 3. A. travelled | B. emigrated | C. left | D. migrated |
| 4. A. founded | B. found | C. created | D. made |
| 5. A. invented | B. thought | C. discovered | D. developed |
| 6. A. helper | B. assistant | C. supporter | D. sponsor |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 7. A. effectively | B. practical | C. helpful | D. successful |
| 8. A. for | B. in | C. to | D. all over |
| 9. A. worth | B. valuable | C. cost | D. of |
| 10. A. where | B. which | C. that | D. whose |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D câu trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Thomas Midgely

One person, the American inventor Thomas Midgely, created what are considered to be two of today's biggest environmental evils - CFC's and leaded petrol.

His inventions show how science can **overcome** practical problems but how apparently perfect ideas can have disastrous consequences.

After World War I, Midgely was searching for a chemical solution to the problem of an irritating knocking sound heard coming from car engines. This saw the development of leaded petrol. Nowadays, most scientists believe that lead causes atmospheric pollution and brain damage in young children. Midgely then turned to the refrigerator industry in an attempt to make improvements to the cooling systems. He developed a substance known as CFC, which as we now know, is damaging the earth's ozone layer.

In 1940, Midgely was paralysed by polio. He invented a pulley system to enable him to get out of bed. Sadly, in 1944 he **strangled** himself while using it.

Notes:

overcome (v.): khắc phục

strangle (v.): bóp cổ, thắt cổ

1. Who was Thomas Midgely?
 - A. He was an African inventor.
 - B. He invented CFCs and leaded petrol.
 - C. He created the world's biggest evils.
 - D. He was considered the biggest environmental evils.
2. What can be inferred about his inventions?
 - A. They have both good and bad effects on us.
 - B. They are of no use but cause disastrous problems.
 - C. They show how perfect science can be.
 - D. They are just two environmental evils.

3. Which of the following is NOT true about leaded petrol?
 - A. It was developed during World War I.
 - B. It causes air pollution.
 - C. It helps reduce the irritating noise in car engines.
 - D. It is harmful to young children.
4. It can be inferred from the text that
 - A. CFC was invented to destroy the ozone layer.
 - B. CFC is useful in the refrigerator industry.
 - C. CFC was developed before World War I.
 - D. CFC is known as the cooling system.
5. Which of the following statements is true about Midgely?
 - A. He died of polio.
 - B. He died 4 years after he invented CFC and leaded petrol.
 - C. He had to stay in bed ever after he was paralysed by polio.
 - D. He died because of his own invention.

V. WRITING

Read the profiles of some famous people and then match them with a suitable name. There is an extra name.

- A. Alfred Bernard Nobel
- B. Ludwig van Beethoven
- C. George Washington
- D. Pelé
- E. David Beckham
- F. Muhammad Ali

1. He was born in 1940. He is one of the best known players in the history of soccer. He won his first World Cup when he was only 17 years of age. He lead his national team to three World Cup titles and is considered one of the greatest soccer players of all time. He was noted for his powerful kicking and skillful ball control. By 1974 he had scored 1,200 goals, becoming the most prolific goal-scorer in history.
2. He was born in 1770. He is known as one of the most popular classical composer of all time. He published his first work at the age of thirteen. He was a genius as a composer but he was not easy to like and lost his temper very easily. He composed some of the most beautiful symphonies the world has ever heard.

3. He was born in Kentucky in 1942. He began boxing at the age of twelve. By the time he reached high school, he was a successful amateur boxer. He won six state and two national boxing championships. In 1960, at the age of eighteen, he competed in the Olympics and won a gold medal. Then he became a professional boxer.
4. He was born in on October 21, 1833. His important invention was dynamite – a powerful explosive. This dynamite business made him a very rich man. He had invented dynamite to save people's lives, and did not like the world to think of him as a man of war. He used his fortune to establish an international prize to honour leaders of science, literature, and world peace. With this important decision, he was remembered the way he wanted, as a man of peace.
5. He was born in 1732 in Virginia. He grew up on a farm and did not go to school. His father taught him at home. His favourite subject was math. He joined the army and was a leader during the American Revolution. Later he became the first President of the United States. He was called by his people the "Father of our Country."

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Review 1

(Units 1 - 2)

I. PHONETICS

A. Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A <u>named</u> | B. <u>excelled</u> | C. <u>produced</u> | D. <u>pursued</u> |
| 2. A <u>mean</u> | B. <u>weapon</u> | C. <u>clean</u> | D. <u>defeat</u> |
| 3. A <u>appoint</u> | B. <u>attend</u> | C. <u>appear</u> | D. <u>advent</u> |
| 4. A <u>palace</u> | B. <u>famous</u> | C. <u>rabies</u> | D. <u>raise</u> |
| 5. A <u>secret</u> | B. <u>design</u> | C. <u>excellent</u> | D. <u>civil</u> |

B. Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A invent | B. scientist | C. chemist | D. medical |
| 7. A scholar | B. military | C. engineer | D. technical |
| 8. A recoilless | B. defense | C. national | D. award |
| 9. A weapon | B. victory | C. production | D. culture |
| 10. A emigrate | B. abandon | C. surgery | D. graduate |

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

A. Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D câu hỏi thích hợp nhất cho câu trả lời đã cho.

11.?

- At a drug store.

- A. How did you get this medicine?
- B. Where did you get this medicine?
- C. Who did you get this medicine?
- D. When did you buy this medicine?

12.?

- A pencil case.

- A. What did your younger brother give you for your birthday?
- B. Who gave you a pencil case for your birthday?
- C. How did you celebrate your birthday?
- D. What was your birthday like?

13.?

- It's not mine.

- A. Who is this book of?
- B. What is this book's owner?
- C. Whose book is this?
- D. Which one is this book?

14.?

- About 5 km away.

- A. Where is it from your house?
- B. How long is it from your house?
- C. What distance is your house?
- D. How far is it from your house?

15.?

- The black one.

- A. Which car is yours?
- B. What is your car?
- C. Where is your car?
- D. What colour is your car?

B. Chọn trong số A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

16. When all the students were seated, the teacher his lesson.

- A. had begun
- B. was beginning
- C. began
- D. begins

17. Could you please so much noise? I'm studying.

- A. stop to make
- B. stop making
- C. to stop making
- D. stop make

18. Something to the car when he lent it to me.

- A. has happened
- B. happens
- C. had happened
- D. was happening

19. I decide to a course on public speaking.

- A. take
- B. play
- C. get
- D. learn

20. Mothers often all their time to taking care of their children.

- A. spend
- B. have
- C. leave
- D. devote

21. Do you have difficulty our new English teacher?

A. to understand
C. understand

B. understanding
D. of understanding

22. I'm writing about the quality of the material I bought at your store last week.

A. to complain
C. for complaining

B. complaining
D. about the complaint

23. He always to bed after he his homework.

A. goes / had finished
C. went / has finished

B. went / had finished
D. had gone / finished

24. Everyone dislikes in public

A. to laugh at
C. laughed at

B. laughing at
D. being laughed at

25. My parents want a doctor in the future.

A. to become
C. me becoming

B. me to become
D. me become

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Learn Your Job Skills From Your Teacher

A teacher standing at the front of a History class is seldom teaching history (26)..... . A good teacher is also demonstrating self-expression, management ability, (27)..... skills, and a whole host of (28)..... skills that may be useful for you later in life. (29)..... certain basic abilities that everyone needs to (30)..... if they are to be (31)..... in education, employment and even in social circumstances. Learning these skills (32)..... especially important at secondary school level, in order to fully prepare for further education or the working (33)..... . A minimum level of competence is demanded by all (34)..... , colleges and universities. The more advanced you are in those areas the more the organisation believes you will be competent.

These personal development skills (35)..... other school subjects in that they cannot be taught *in isolation from* the rest of the school curriculum.

Notes:

In isolation from: tách biệt với ...

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 26. A. lone | B. alone |
| C. lonely | D. single |
| 27. A. communication | B. communicative |
| C. communicatively | D. communicating |
| 28. A. different | B. another |
| C. other | D. all these |
| 29. A. There have | B. There has been |
| C. There are | D. There is |
| 30. A. make | B. have |
| C. discover | D. developing |
| 31. A. successful | B. careful |
| C. progress | D. developing |
| 32. A. are | B. have been |
| C. is | D. was |
| 33. A. world | B. environment |
| C. relationship | D. development |
| 34. A. employees | B. employment |
| C. unemployment | D. employers |
| 35. A. different from | B. vary from |
| C. differ from | D. are similar to |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bằng cách chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A

When I think back to all the teachers I had at school one *stands out* clearly. She was my history teacher. She had this wonderful way of making history live. When she spoke about it, it became a dramatic story that had us sitting on the edge of our chairs in excitement.

B

The best teacher I've ever had was an English teacher. He was extremely professional in his approach. He always came to class with his lesson well prepared and full of ideas that he knew would *appeal* to us. But he also had this talent for being able to combine professionalism with a great sense of humour that had us constantly laughing as well as cracking jokes ourselves. Yet all the time he kept up the pressure, and kept us working. We loved his lessons.

C

The teacher I most appreciate is one who was able to see the *potential* in me and worked patiently with me to realise that potential. He turned me from a shy, somewhat unenthusiastic student into a confident and keen actor. He

did this through his sensitivity to individuals, his patience with, belief in and insight into each and every student, and his passion for acting.

D

My best teacher was my very first teacher. I remember her clearly to this day. She was kind, gentle, encouraging, funny, firm and inspiring. I think she taught us to value calmness and a sense of direction, ourselves and one another.

Notes:

stand out (v.): nổi bật

appeal (v.): cuốn hút, hấp dẫn

potential (n.): khả năng tiềm tàng

36. The history teacher
- A. was very good at telling a story.
 - B. taught very young children.
 - C. had a good sense of humour.
 - D. always stood in class.
37. What can be inferred about teacher D?
- A. She was very strict to her students.
 - B. She was the first teacher of the school.
 - C. She taught young children.
 - D. She remembered her students well.
38. Which teacher obviously thought carefully about the content of their lessons?
- A. teacher A
 - B. teacher B
 - C. teacher C
 - D. teacher D
39. It can be inferred from the text that
- A. teacher A taught English.
 - B. teacher C showed great enthusiasm for his subject.
 - C. all the four teachers brought out the best in each student.
 - D. none of the teachers inspired students' interest in their subject.
40. Which of the following is NOT true about teacher C?
- A. He brought out the best in each student.
 - B. He loved acting.
 - C. He was somewhat unenthusiastic.
 - D. He was able to see the potential in his students.

41. According to the text, teacher B
- A. had a good sense of humour.
 - B. often made jokes of his students.
 - C. always came to class early.
 - D. was not very good at approaching students.

Alphabet Quiz

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1/ Which A is a place where planes take off and land? | ALBPORT |
| 2/ Which B goes across a road, railway line or a river? | B_____ |
| 3/ Which C is a large strong building? | C_____ |
| 4/ Which D is something you ask for when you are lost? | D_____ |
| 5/ Which E is the opposite of beginning? | E_____ |
| 6/ Which F means wonderful or great? | F_____ |
| 7/ Which G is the place where you see paintings? | G_____ |
| 8/ Which H is a small mountain? | H_____ |
| 9/ Which I is the opposite of boring? | I_____ |
| 10/ Which J is a trip from one place to another? | J_____ |
| 11/ Which K is 1,000 metres? | K_____ |
| 12/ Which M is a very high place - the Alps, for example? | M_____ |
| 13/ When something N , it means that you have to do it. | N_____ |
| 14/ Which O is the opposite of closed? | O_____ |
| 15/ Which P is a place in a town with trees, grass, flowers, etc.? | P_____ |
| 16/ Which R is the Thames, the Amazon and the Nile? | R_____ |
| 17/ Which S is a stone model of a famous person? | S_____ |
| 18/ Which T is something you have to buy when you travel by bus / train? | T_____ |
| 19/ Which U is the opposite of over? | U_____ |
| 20/ Which W is a way to get from one place to another using your legs? | W_____ |

Daily Activities

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa tương đương với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. I enjoy playing games.
A. dislike
C. know
B. like very much
D. be familiar with
2. In summer when the weather is hot, these parks are crowded in the evening.
A. having lots of people
C. looking beautiful
B. very noisy
D. very cool
3. My primary school was mixed, but when I went to high school it was an all-boys school.
A. all-girls
C. for little children only
B. for both genders
D. missing boys
4. They are having air-conditioning installed in the office.
A. placed in position
C. put on
B. fixed
D. set up
5. We resumed our work after a short break.
A. began again
C. finished
B. did
D. completed
6. Yamada's factory is only a few blocks away from the railway station.
A. groups of buildings
C. units of measurement
B. buildings containing flats.
D. steps
7. The station has just announced that the train will not arrive until late in the afternoon.
A. made a speech
C. made known publicly
B. decided
D. apologised
8. Special classes are organised for gifted students.
A. with special ability
C. awarded with gifts
B. disabled
D. disadvantaged
9. You need to be patient to work with young children.
A. a sick person under treatment
C. naughty
B. worry
D. showing ability to accept delay

10. I think you should make your report comprehensible to everyone, including non-technical readers.
- A. understandable B. difficult to understand
C. complex D. including everything

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi bằng cách khoanh tròn chữ cái tương ứng.

- Which of the following is NOT a kind of food?
A. rice B. egg C. soup D. green tea
- Which of the following is NOT typically a daily activity?
A. eating B. seeing the doctor
C. doing exercise D. riding to work
- Which of the following phrases does NOT have the meaning of 'stop working for some time'?
A. take a rest B. take a break
C. take time D. take a short nap
- Which of the following is NOT typically a leisure activity?
A. cooking meals B. play tennis
C. watching television D. listening to music
- Which of the following activities or conceptions has little to do with work?
A. promotion B. working overtime
C. playing games D. collecting data

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án thích hợp nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

- What is the noun form of the verb "announce"?
A. announcing B. announcement
C. annunciation D. announce
- What is the past form of the verb "leave"?
A. leaved B. left C. lefd D. let
- What is the verb form of the noun "promotion"?
A. promote B. prove C. promove D. promoting
- What is the noun form of "insure"?
A. insurence B. insure C. insurance D. insurement
- Which of the following is not a noun?
A. worker B. commuter C. labor D. later

6. Which of the following is not a 'building'?
- A. college B. factory C. installation D. apartment
7. Which of the following words does not go with 'money'?
- A. earn B. pay C. work D. receive

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. "..... do you often spend your holiday?"
- "In the countryside. My grandparents have a large farm there."
A. When B. Why C. Where D. How
2. "..... don't you buy a new motorbike? This one looks so bad."
- "I really want to get a new one, but I just can't afford it."
A. Why B. Where C. When D. What
3. "..... long have you been here, in the city?"
- "For a few days."
A. When B. How C. Where D. Why
4. My little brother enjoys with these toy cars.
A. to play B. play C. playing D. to playing
5. It's read books in English if you don't have a good knowledge of grammar and a wide variety of vocabulary.
A. difficult B. difficult to C. difficulty D. easy to
6. Try the text and find the answers to all the questions.
A. understanding B. understood C. understand D. to understand
7. If you want to speak English well, practise it every day.
A. speaking B. speak C. to speak D. speaks
8. It's very kind of him you a lift.
A. to give B. to giving C. giving D. when give
9. Tom is not so interested housework.
A. to do B. in doing C. in do D. of doing
10. We want work early today so that we can go out for a drink together.
A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. to finish
11. Anne hopes the Beauty Contest this year.
A. to win B. will win C. winning D. she wins

12. John never refuses me with my homework.
A. help B. helping C. to help D. helps
13. Don't forget the lights when you leave.
A. to turn off B. turn off C. turning off D. you turn off
14. The company does not mind money on their advertising campaign.
A. to spend B. spending C. spend D. of spending
15. It's customary in Viet Nam lucky money to young children on New Year's days.
A. giving B. for giving C. to give D. of giving
16. You really need a rest. You've been working really hard these days.
A. taking B. to take C. takes D. of taking
17. We all expect Jim the bicycle race.
A. to win B. win C. winning D. wins
18. Sorry, I can't go with you now. I've got some homework
A. for doing B. to do C. doing D. being done
19. Leo enjoyed the horse so much that he asked his mother to buy him a horse.
A. riding B. to ride C. ride D. the riding
20. My father told me an English speaking course.
A. I take B. taking C. take D. to take

Exercise 2: Chọn ra cụm từ gạch chân cần được sửa lỗi để các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

1. It was a five-weeks course, so it was very intensive.
A B C D
2. How many baskets have you made a day?
A B C D
3. They worked together since they first got a job.
A B C D
4. The weather has been awful a few days ago.
A B C D
5. Jenny is not in; she has been to the shop to get some bread.
A B C D
6. Most of the high schools in the area are two-storeys buildings.
A B C D

7. A fifteen-minute breaks is not long but very helpful.
 A B C D
8. This is the first time Tim went to the theatre.
 A B C D

Exercise 3: Hãy chọn ra một câu trong số các câu A, B, C và D có nghĩa gần nhất với câu *in nghiêng* đã cho.

1. *When did you move to this house?*
 A. Since when have you lived in this house?
 B. How long do you live in this house?
 C. When did you live in this house?
 D. How long did it take you to move to this house?
2. *I've never tried seafood before.*
 A. This is the first time I eat seafood.
 B. I don't like seafood.
 C. This is the first time I have eaten seafood.
 D. I didn't try seafood.
3. *Jim hasn't watched any television so far this week.*
 A. Jim last watched television last week.
 B. Jim decided not to watch television this week.
 C. Jim doesn't like to watch television this week.
 D. Jim doesn't have time to watch television this week.
4. *We often stop for lunch from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m.*
 A. We often have lunch at 1 hour.
 B. We often stop having lunch at 12:00.
 C. We often have an hour for lunch.
 D. We often stop to have lunch at 1:00 p.m.
5. *They haven't had a party for ages.*
 A. They didn't have a party last age.
 B. It's ages since they have had a party.
 C. They haven't been to a party for ages.
 D. It's a long time since they last had a party.

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ugly</u> | B. <u>month</u> | C. <u>under</u> | D. <u>further</u> |
| 2. A. <u>student</u> | B. <u>study</u> | C. <u>use</u> | D. <u>beautiful</u> |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 3. A. <u>much</u> | B. <u>up</u> | C. <u>subject</u> | D. <u>push</u> |
| 4. A. <u>garden</u> | B. <u>map</u> | C. <u>mark</u> | D. <u>task</u> |
| 5. A. <u>father</u> | B. <u>car</u> | C. <u>fast</u> | D. <u>parent</u> |
| 6. A. <u>activities</u> | B. <u>pictures</u> | C. <u>students</u> | D. <u>ideas</u> |
| 7. A. <u>classes</u> | B. <u>stages</u> | C. <u>services</u> | D. <u>stores</u> |
| 8. A. <u>leaves</u> | B. <u>works</u> | C. <u>tells</u> | D. <u>does</u> |
| 9. A. <u>loves</u> | B. <u>visits</u> | C. <u>stops</u> | D. <u>develops</u> |
| 10. A. <u>misses</u> | B. <u>washes</u> | C. <u>goes</u> | D. <u>catches</u> |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>problem</u> | B. <u>lesson</u> | C. <u>history</u> | D. <u>biology</u> |
| 2. A. <u>centre</u> | B. <u>above</u> | C. <u>prepare</u> | D. <u>profession</u> |
| 3. A. <u>communication</u> | B. <u>international</u> | C. <u>conversation</u> | D. <u>situation</u> |
| 4. A. <u>corner</u> | B. <u>language</u> | C. <u>enjoy</u> | D. <u>traffic</u> |
| 5. A. <u>children</u> | B. <u>narrow</u> | C. <u>imagine</u> | D. <u>cinema</u> |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bằng cách chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A Day in the Life of the USA

6.30am, Poughkeepsie, New York. Norman Davies, 37, gets up and washes. After breakfast, he goes to the station. He works in New York City and the journey takes an hour, so he hurries to catch his train.

7.15am, Roanoke, Virginia. A tired Annie Laurence, 10, wakes up and gets ready for school. An hour later she leaves home. She has lunch at school, usually sandwiches and an apple. It's a long day for Annie. She doesn't get home again until 5pm at the end of the afternoon.

10.30am, Long Beach, California. Tony de Valera takes a coffee break between meetings. He works for the Disney corporation as an imaginer, a job that is somewhat between an artist, an engineer and a science-fiction writer.

12.45pm, Evanston, Illinois. Thirty-four-year-old Amellia Norgiria, head of public relations for a major car manufacturer, stops work and goes shopping. Then she has lunch with a friend. 'There aren't many women at my job level,' she says. 'But there are more every day.'

4.30pm, Tampa, Florida. George Max, 65, comes home after his daily swim. Then he joins his wife at the community centre, where she teaches physical education. 'I feel twenty years younger than I am.'

6.15pm, Seattle, Washington. Joanne leaves work after a long day as a telephonist at a downtown bank. It's Friday night so she walks to her local bar and meets her friends.

7.45pm, Lubbock, Texas. Cliff Renton, 61, meets Walter Avery, 62, to have dinner and to talk about the local Ranch Handlers' Ball, the most important event in the Lubbock social calendar. Cliff is president of the Social Committee, so he's responsible for the success of the evening.

1. The people mentioned in the reading
 - A. are middle-aged and old people.
 - B. are all men.
 - C. go to work by train.
 - D. have different jobs.
2. According to the reading,
 - A. Annie leaves home at 8.15a.m.
 - B. Amelia goes shopping after having lunch.
 - C. Jo-Ann works in a post office.
 - D. Amelia is in her late thirties.
3. Annie Laurence
 - A. stays at school all day until late in the evening.
 - B. is ten years old.
 - C. lives in California.
 - D. usually has an enormous lunch.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about Cliff and Walter?
 - A. They are both in their early sixties.
 - B. They have dinner together.
 - C. They are president of the Social Committee.
 - D. They both live in Texas.
5. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. It takes Norman an hour to get to work.
 - B. Tony's job is somewhat of an artist, an engineer and a science-fiction writer.
 - C. Tony's meetings end at 10.30a.m.
 - D. George goes swimming every day.

V. WRITING

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn từ hoặc cụm từ đúng nhất trong số những từ cho sẵn để có đoạn văn hoàn chỉnh.

A Letter Of Complaint

6 Green Lane,
Newton Abbot,
21 October 2005

Dear Sir,

I (1) to you regarding a fridge (2) I bought in August from your branch in South Street, Exeter.

The fridge was one of the more expensive models in the Electro range and is fully (3) for a year. (4) the fact that I have only had the fridge (5) two months, the thermostat has now broken. Moreover, the interior is (6) designed that the salad compartment broke in the first week.

I (7) the receipt for \$500 and would be grateful (8) replacement or repair under the terms of the guarantee.

Yours faithfully,
J. Smith

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. write | B. am writing |
| C. has written | D. will write |
| 2. A. what | B. whom |
| C. that | D. when |
| 3. A. guaranteed | B. assured |
| C. ensured | D. protected |
| 4. A. Although | B. Because of |
| C. Despite | D. However |
| 5. A. for | B. during |
| C. since | D. at |
| 6. A. very badly | B. too badly |
| C. such badly | D. so badly |
| 7. A. enclose | B. will enclose |
| C. enclosing | D. has enclosed |

8. A. if
C. for

- B. with
D. of

Exercise 2: Hãy chọn trật tự đúng cho các đoạn văn sau để chúng tạo thành một bức thư hoàn chỉnh.

A Letter of Complaint

- a. I'm writing to make a complaint about the computer which I purchased several weeks ago from your mail order catalogue.
- b. I look forward to your prompt action.
- c. Dear Sir or Madam,
- d. I insist on an immediate refund of my money as well as some compensation for the inconvenience this has caused me.
- e. On receipt of the computer, I plugged it in and managed to get it work satisfactorily. However, this was the case for no more than 5 minutes, after which it broke down and refused to work again.
- f. Yours sincerely,
- g. This situation is clearly unacceptable. It has taken me a considerable amount of time to save up for this computer.

- 1. a - c - d - e - b - f - g
- 2. a - e - d - g - c - b - f
- 3. c - a - e - g - d - b - f
- 4. c - a - e - d - g - b - f
- 5. c - a - g - e - d - b - f

Unit 4 *Special Education*

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ / cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. People who cannot hear are referred to as the
A. blind B. deaf C. mute D. dumb
2. Helen to get to know the meaning of the signals.
A. fought B. stopped C. repeated D. struggled
3. The little child did not have the to refuse to lend the man his bike.
A. brave B. courage C. fear D. cowardice
4. Helen was a child; she learned very fast.
A. gifted B. talent C. abled D. great
5. He himself to his family and his work.
A. melt B. sacrificed C. struggled D. dedicated
6. You'll need to be to work with these old people. They are going rather deaf.
A. polite B. dedicated C. patient D. gifted
7. If you don't want to do labour, try to study and get some qualification.
A. hand B. manual C. difficult D. physical
8. She's a person who is for her talents and strong will.
A. remarkable B. considerable C. patient D. remarked
9. They thought of producing walking aids for the
A. disable B. disabled C. disabled people D. disability
10. people should study hard to contribute to the building of their country.
A. Young B. The young C. Youth D. The youth

Exercise 2: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Helen's success has millions of disadvantaged people to overcome their difficulties and live a better life.
A. couraged B. encouraged C. encouragement D. discouraged
2. Teachers should be of their students' abilities and needs.

- A. consciousness B. unconscious C. conscious D. consciously
3. Everyone would her silence as an agreement.
A. interpreting B. interpretation C. interpreter D. interpret
4. After waiting for nearly an hour, they finally lost and decided to go without him.
A. patience B. patient C. impatience D. impatient
5. The public should be in how to help protect the environment.
A. educate B. educated C. education D. educational

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, và C đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. What is the noun form of the verb 'struggle'?
A. struggle B. struglement C. struggling
2. What is the verb form of 'courage'?
A. courage B. courageous C. encourage
3. What is the adjective form of 'dedicate'?
A. dedicated B. dedication C. dedicate
4. What is the verb form of 'deaf'?
A. deaf B. deafen C. deafening
5. Which of the following verbs does not have its noun in the same form?
A. visit B. result C. repeat

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn hình thức động từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Tom tried to phone Jane but she to another city.
A. moved B. had moved
C. was moving D. has moved
2. When he his wallet, all the money out of it.
A. finds / has been taken B. found / was taken
C. had found / was taken D. found / had been taken
3. By the time they got to the shopping centre, all the shops
A. had closed B. had been close
C. were closed D. were being closed
4. Although she is still young, Julia to many different countries.
in the world.

- Exercise 2: Đọc mỗi tình huống sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất. Xem ví dụ cho sẵn.**

- 38 *BTTN A10*

7. - 'Why didn't Laura get her air ticket at the travel agent's?'
 - 'Because she had already got it on the Internet.'
 Which came first, (A) ☐ getting the ticket on the Internet, or (B) ☐ not getting it at the travel agent's?
8. *They had already checked the car before they bought it.*
 Did they buy the car (A) ☐ before, or (B) ☐ after checking it?

Exercise 3: Chọn câu đúng nhất trong số các câu A, B, C, D được xây dựng từ nhóm từ đã cho.

1. *Tim / refuse / go / till / see all / pictures.*
 - A. Tim refused to go till he saw all the pictures.
 - B. Tim refused to go till he has seen all the pictures.
 - C. Tim refuses to go till he had seen all the pictures.
 - D. Tim refused to go till he had seen all the pictures.
2. *Henry / uniform / when I / meet.*
 - A. Henry was in uniform when I had met him.
 - B. Henry was in uniform when I met him.
 - C. Henry wore a uniform when I met him.
 - D. Henry had worn a uniform when I met him.
3. *We / not see / cousin / lately.*
 - A. We haven't seen your cousin lately.
 - B. We hadn't seen your cousin lately.
 - C. We didn't see your cousin lately.
 - D. We don't see your cousin lately.
4. *He / meet / 1980 / her hair / grey.*
 - A. He first meet her in 1980 when her hair had been grey.
 - B. He first met her in 1980 that her hair was grey.
 - C. He first met her in 1980 when her hair was grey.
 - D. He had first met her in 1980 when her hair was grey.
5. *After / James / learn / how / operate / machine / he / move.*
 - A. After James had learned how to operate machine, he moved.
 - B. After James has learned how to operate the machine, he was moved.
 - C. After James learned how to operate the machine, he moved.
 - D. After James had learned how to operate the machine, he was moved

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> pecial | B. <u>i</u> nstitution | C. <u>f</u> ocus | D. <u>c</u> onscious |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> lind | B. <u>k</u> ind | C. <u>w</u> ild | D. <u>m</u> int |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> cene | B. <u>s</u> chool | C. <u>s</u> kirt | D. <u>s</u> cared |
| 4. A. <u>u</u> nited | B. <u>u</u> nder | C. <u>u</u> nit | D. <u>u</u> se |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> usy | B. <u>b</u> us | C. <u>b</u> rush | D. <u>m</u> uch |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. condition | B. special | C. visitor | D. wonderful |
| 7. A. appear | B. discussion | C. remarkable | D. alphabet |
| 8. A. struggle | B. darkness | C. miraculous | D. parent |
| 9. A. conscious | B. interpret | C. fertile | D. silence |
| 10. A. dedicate | B. major | C. improve | D. patience |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ đúng nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

The first school for blind, deaf and mute children in the Tibet Autonomous Region celebrated (1)..... first anniversary (2)..... Friday. The school is built in the eastern suburb of Lhasa, capital of Tibet, and is designed to (3)..... 200 students. It (4)..... 20,000 square metres.

The school curriculum (5)..... Braille and sign language training, Tibetan, maths, writing, ethics training, physical education, arts, handicrafts, speech and walking courses. At the celebration, the (6)..... was touched by a silent song expressed by the students with sign language. Baiba Toizhub, a ten-year-old blind child, can (7)..... fluent Chinese and is good at singing and dancing. He (8)..... the visitors that life in the boarding school was comfortable.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. their | B. its | C. his | D. this |
| 2. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. of |
| 3. A. hold | B. keep | C. contain | D. have |
| 4. A. lies | B. makes | C. expands | D. covers |
| 5. A. includes | B. is | C. has | D. contains |
| 6. A. students | B. speakers | C. audience | D. tourists |
| 7. A. talk | B. say | C. speak | D. tell |
| 8. A. said | B. told | C. spoke | D. talked |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

In 1816, there were no schools for the deaf in *this* country. Several people attempted to start schools, but all of the schools closed. There were too many problems. The first people to succeed were Laurent Clerc and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. They opened their school in 1817, and the school did not close. It was named the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons. It was the only school for deaf children in America!

Clerc and Gallaudet did not know what would happen after they opened their school. They worked very hard. The school grew, and many more students enrolled. These new students were from all over the country. People thought the school would be big enough for all of the deaf children in America. The school is still open today, but the name was changed. Today it is called The American School for the Deaf. It is in West Hartford, Connecticut.

1. Which of the following is true about Laurent Clerc and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet?
 - A. They opened their school in 1816.
 - B. They succeeded in opening a school for deaf children.
 - C. Like all other schools, their school was closed.
 - D. They were the first people to open schools for deaf children.
2. The word 'this' in line 1 refers to
 - A. school
 - B. Schools for deaf children
 - C. The United States of America
 - D. Connecticut
3. What can be inferred about the school opened by Clerc and Gallaudet?
 - A. It was opened in the early 18th century.
 - B. It was named after its founders.
 - C. It was the first school to be opened for deaf children.
 - D. It was the only school for deaf children at that time.
4. According to the text, the school
 - A. has a different name now.
 - B. was open to deaf students from all over America.
 - C. is in Connecticut.
 - D. All of the above.

Progress Test One

(Units 1 - 4)

I. PHONETICS

Chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following has the plural ending pronounced as /s/?
A. books B. exams C. cities D. houses
2. Which of the following verbs has the singular form pronounced as /z/?
A. walks B. misses C. leaves D. likes
3. Which of the following does NOT end in /ɪz/?
A. houses B. rises C. loves D. exercises
4. Which of the following has the final sound /ɪd/ as in 'wanted'?
A. cleaned B. hiked C. earned D. added
5. Which of the following does NOT have the final sound /s/?
A. students B. falls C. makes D. wants
6. Which of the following has the stress on the first syllable?
A. complete B. national C. information D. acquire
7. All of the following are stressed on the second syllable EXCEPT
A. operation B. disease C. contribute D. remarkable
8. Which of the following has the stress pattern different from the others?
A. dedicated B. graduation C. education D. engineer

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

A. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

9. I have been to Hoi An several times
A. and I still want to go there again.
B. when I was still young.
10. His grandfather hasn't been able to sleep
A. lately.
B. last week.
11. Jim waited for his girlfriend for two hours at the cinema
A. but she still doesn't show up.
B. but she didn't show up.

12. Where were you?
A. I've been looking for you everywhere.
B. I called you but nobody answered.
13. Mike suddenly remembered that
A. he forgot his keys.
B. he had forgotten his keys.
14. Janet hasn't been looking very well
A. since she went on a diet.
B. after she goes on a diet.
15. We've been working for hours;
A. that's why we look so tired.
B. so we are looking very tired.
16. I hope you will enjoy your stay in our city.
A. How long have you been here?
B. How long are you here for?

B. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ (A, B, C, D) thể hiện thì thích hợp nhất của động từ để hoàn thành các câu sau.

17. Thomas Cook the first package trip.
A. organised B. was organising
C. had organised D. oragnises
18. Things quite a lot since I last wrote to you.
A. changed B. have changed
C. had changed D. was changing
19. It five years since the buildings of the World Trade Centre
A. was / were attacked B. is / have been attacked
C. is / were attacked D. has been / attacked
20. When I Anne, she her homework.
A. phoned / was doing B. had phoned / did
C. was phoning / was doing D. phoned / has done
21. The second of September our national day for 60 years.
A. is being B. was being
C. had been D. has been
22. "Please be quiet. The baby"
A. sleeps. B. is sleeping.
C. was sleeping. D. has slept.

23. A volcano in Hawaii and millions of people have been evacuated.
 A. erupted B. erupts
 C. was erupting D. has erupted
24. The little boy's knee when he arrived home. He over.
 A. was bleeding / fell B. was bleeding / had fallen
 C. bled / had fallen D. had bled / fell
25. Peter no longer owned a car. He it.
 A. had sold B. has sold
 C. sold D. was selling
26. My father drove me to the station on his way to work, and I on the platform at 7:15.
 A. stood B. had stood
 C. was standing D. has stood

C. Chọn ra cụm từ gạch chân cần được sửa lỗi để các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

27. Despite of her difficult living conditions, Maire worked extremely hard and studied really well.
 A B C D
28. What do you do usually in the evening when you have finished work?
 A B C D
29. Our parents expect us studying hard so that we can get a good job later.
 A B C D
30. Have you considered to hold a farewell party before Ann leaves?
 A B C D
31. When they got to the cinema, the film already started.
 A B C D
32. Your classmate is always talking of fashion.
 A B C D
33. Suddenly the old man got up, put on his hat, and leaving the room.
 A B C D
34. Let's stop having a drink. It's really hot today and I feel very thirsty.
 A B C D
35. His sister had finished high school a few years ago.
 A B C D

D. Chọn câu đúng nhất trong số các câu A, B, C, D được xây dựng từ nhóm từ đã cho.

36. *Helen Keller / deaf / blind / young age.*

- A. Helen Keller was not only deaf and blind at a very young age.
- B. Helen Keller was deaf, blind at a very young age.
- C. Helen Keller was both deaf and blind at a very young age.
- D. Helen Keller was not only deaf but also blind at young age.

37. *Sullivan / dedicate / life / help / Helen / learn / overcome difficulty.*

- A. Sullivan dedicated all her life to helping Helen learn and overcome her difficulty.
- B. Sullivan was dedicated her life to helping Helen learn and overcome her difficulty.
- C. Sullivan dedicated all her life to help Helen learn and overcome her difficulty.
- D. Sullivan dedicated her life to helping Helen learned and overcame her difficulty.

38. *Nelson Mandela / award / Nobel Peace Prize / 1993.*

- A. Nelson Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
- B. Nelson Mandela awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
- C. Nelson Mandela had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
- D. Nelson Mandela was awarded Nobel Peace Prize by 1993.

39. *Tim / suggest / go / holiday / next week.*

- A. Tim suggests to go for a holiday next week.
- B. Tim suggested going away for a holiday next week.
- C. Tim suggests going a holiday next week.
- D. Tim suggests to go away for a holiday next week.

40. *Girls / tend / talkative / boys.*

- A. Girls tend to being talkative than boys.
- B. Girls tend to be talkative than boys.
- C. Girls tend to be more talkative than boys.
- D. Girls tend being more talkative than boys.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ đúng nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Intelligence Tests

School exams are, (0) speaking, the first kind of tests we take. They find out how much knowledge we have (41) But do they really show how intelligent we are? After all, isn't it a (42) that some people who are very successful academically don't have any (43) sense?

Intelligence is the speed (44) which we can understand and (45) to new situations and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. Although scientists are now preparing (46) computer technology that will be able to 'read' our brains, (47) tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence.

A person's IQ is their intelligence (48) it is measured by a special test. The most common IQ tests are (49) by Mensa, an organization that was founded in England in 1946. By 1976 it (50) 1,300 members in Britain. Today there are 44,000 in Britain and 100,000 worldwide, (51) in the US.

People taking the tests are judged in (52) to an average score of 100, and those who score over 148 are entitled to join Mensa. This (53) at 2% of the population. Anyone from the age of six can take the tests. All the questions are straightforward and most people can answer them if (54) enough time. But that's the problem - the whole (55) of the tests is that they're against the clock.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0. A. mainly | B. generally | C. widely | D. usually |
| 41. A. fetched | B. gained | C. attached | D. caught |
| 42. A. case | B. fact | C. circumstance | D. truth |
| 43. A. natural | B. bright | C. sharp | D. common |
| 44. A. on | B. to | C. in | D. at |
| 45. A. accord | B. react | C. answer | D. alter |
| 46. A. advanced | B. forward | C. ahead | D. upper |
| 47. A. at this age | B. for the present | C. at the time | D. now and then |
| 48. A. how | B. that | C. as | D. so |
| 49. A. appointed | B. commanded | C. run | D. steered |
| 50. A. held | B. had | C. kept | D. belonged |
| 51. A. largely | B. enormously | C. highly | D. considerably |
| 52. A. concern | B. relation | C. regard | D. association |
| 53. A. adds up | B. turns to | C. comes up | D. work out |
| 54. A. allowed | B. spared | C. let | D. provided |

55. A. reason B. point C. matter D. question

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

When I was a child I went to a girls' boarding school in Sussex. It was very strict. We had to wear an awful uniform, and we weren't allowed to go home more than once a term. The teachers made us study very hard and we had two hours obligatory homework every night. We weren't allowed to have a bath whenever we wanted. Instead there was a strict rota system, and they only let us wash our hair on Saturday nights. Really the worst part was the weekends. They made us do sports all morning (hockey, which I hated) and then in the afternoons we were allowed to watch a little TV, as a special favour. But they didn't let us watch anything exciting, only the children's programmes. It was so boring. At night they made us switch off the lights at 9.30, and they didn't let us read or talk - it had to be complete silence.

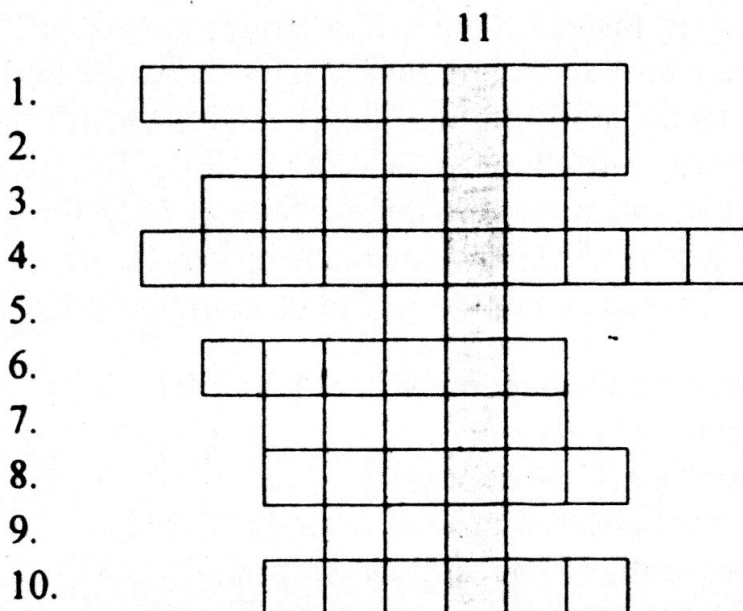
56. All of the following are true about the school EXCEPT
- A. It was for girls only.
 - B. The students didn't go home after class.
 - C. The students weren't allowed to wear what they liked.
 - D. They could have a bath whenever they wanted.
57. It can be inferred from the text that
- A. the school regulations were very strict.
 - B. the students were not allowed to wash their hair on weekdays.
 - C. they had to do homework every night.
 - D. all of the above.
58. The students were allowed
- A. to watch a little TV every afternoon.
 - B. to watch exciting TV programmes.
 - C. to see children's programmes only.
 - D. to do what they liked at the weekends.
59. According to the text, the teachers
- A. made the students work very hard.
 - B. didn't allow the students to study at night.
 - C. didn't let the students talk.
 - D. made them do sports every morning.
60. All of the following can be inferred from the text EXCEPT
- A. The author didn't like her school life then.
 - B. The author liked hockey.
 - C. The students didn't like the TV programmes they were allowed to watch.
 - D. They couldn't leave the lights on after 9.30p.m.

Unit 5

Technology

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Chọn từ đúng để hoàn thành các câu sau sao cho thích hợp với các ô chữ để tìm ra từ trong ô hàng dọc.



1. You can type, process data or use the Internet with a
A. computer B. CD player C. monitor D. web-site
2. It's part of a TV set or the thing in 1 on which images can be seen.
A. monitor B. player C. screen D. camera
3. A washing machine or a microwave oven is often called a labour-saving
A. machine B. device C. matter D. button
4. You need these to listen to your Discman or Walkman.
A. earphones B. microphone C. hearing aid D. headphones
5. It's a preposition: TV, the radio.
A. on B. in C. at D. up
6. To start a machine, we just need to push a
A. camera B. switch C. player D. button
7. With and satellite TV, many more channels and programmes are available.
A. cable B. audio C. modern D. video

8. It's really convenient to have a control when you use TV or VCR.
 A. switch B. remote C. far-away D. screen
9. 'To on' to the Internet means 'to gain access' to it.
 A. put B. surf C. run D. log
10. A music system consists of a CD, tape recorder and radio.
 A. report B. player C. walkman D. writer

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ được gạch chân trong các câu sau.

1. I work three days a week, and I spend the rest of my time doing whatever I like.
 A. use B. pay C. work D. save
2. A typical day of mine starts at 7.
 A. special B. working C. normal D. busy
3. A multifunctional machine helps me do everything and get ready for breakfast.
 A. able to do many different things B. robot
 C. able to do things like a human being D. man-made
4. Instantly, all values of my blood pressure, cholesterol, and weight appear on the screen.
 A. As an example B. Immediately
 C. For instance D. Constantly
5. He inserts the piece of paper into the slot on top of the machine.
 A. places B. writes
 C. prepares D. puts
6. My favorite pastime is browsing the web.
 A. surfing B. researching
 C. enjoying things on D. creating
7. I envy my grandparents whose life was busy but full of fun.
 A. enjoy B. feel angry with
 C. wish to have the same D. don't like

Exercise 3: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho các câu sau.

1. The prefix 'multi-' in the word 'multi-national' means
 A. one / single B. many
 C. too much / many D. not enough

2. The prefix 'un-' as in 'unplug the device' means
 A. removing (from) B. not
 C. reversing D. under / small
3. The prefix 'counter-' as in 'turn the lid counter-clockwise' means
 A. in the wrong way B. against
 C. back D. opposite in direction
4. The prefix 'un-' as in 'unlock the door with a key' means
 A. not B. reversing the action
 C. removing (from) D. opposite in direction
5. The prefix 'un-' as in '*an uncomfortable chair*' means
 A. removing (from) B. not enough
 C. not D. reversing the action
6. Which of the following prefixes can be used to form the opposite of verbs?
 A. counter- B. un- C. multi- D. im-
7. Which of the following prefixes does not give a negative meaning?
 A. dis- B. mis- C. un- D. multi-

Exercise 4: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Can you help me repair this machine. It has stopped
 A. function B. functioning C. functional D. malfunction
2. Julie is always of her classmates' success.
 A. envious B. envy C. envying D. envied
3. The local people have great in God.
 A. believe B. believed C. belief D. believable
4. If the appliance doesn't work, check if it is in properly.
 A. unplugged B. plugged C. plug D. unplug
5. I'm very sorry, but I don't think this coffee-mark is
 A. removed B. removal C. removable D. irremovable
6. This mobile phone is functional. You can also surf the Internet or take pictures with it.
 A. multi- B. counter- C. un- D. non-
7. When he got home, Jack was surprised to find that the door was
 A. unlocked B. unlock C. counter-lock D. multi-locked

Exercise 5: Chọn cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành hội thoại sau.

Examiner: Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about three minutes. A TV channel wants to increase its teenage viewing figures for Saturday evenings.

Candidate A: Excuse me, what does 'viewing figures' mean?

Examiner: It's the number of people who watch TV.

Candidate A: Oh, OK.

Examiner: They can broadcast a quiz show, a chat show or a documentary. Talk to each other about which programme would appeal most to teenage viewers.

Candidate B: OK. (1)..... it should be a chat show because young people love seeing celebrities and hearing what they have to say.

Candidate A: (2).....? Mmm, (3)..... documentaries because they teach you so much about the world and they're more interesting than any of the other programmes.

Candidate B: More interesting? (4)....., I'm sorry. But (5)..... about quiz shows? Are they popular with teenagers or not?

Candidate A: They're probably quite popular, but not as interesting as the others, (6).....

Candidate B: OK. So we have to choose which would be the most popular. (7)..... it's the chat show?

Candidate A: Yes, (8).....

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. I think | B. I don't think | C. I don't agree |
| 2. A. What do you think? | B. Don't you think so? | C. Do you think so? |
| 3. A. I like | B. I think | C. I suppose |
| 4. A. I agree | B. I can't agree | C. I don't think |
| 5. A. Why do you think | B. Do you think | C. What do you think |
| 6. A. I don't think | B. I don't agree | C. Do you think |
| 7. A. I guess | B. I suppose | C. I mean |
| 8. A. I can't agree | B. I don't think so | C. I think so |

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn hình thức động từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. The old man is very happy because the stolen money
A. has been returned B. was returned
C. is returned D. has returned
2. The thief outside the supermarket.
A. been arrested B. was arrested
C. has arrested D. had been arrested
3. about the change of plan? We are not going to Wales any more but to York instead.
A. Have you informed B. Are you informed
C. Have you been informed D. Were you informed
4. We electricity, or TV, but life was interesting.
A. didn't use to have B. didn't used to have
C. used not have D. not used to have
5. Many attempts to explain this mysterious phenomenon.
A. were made B. have made
C. are made D. have been made
6. It me over an hour to walk to school.
A. used to taking B. used to take
C. is used to take D. used to
7. hard to support your family?
A. Did you used to work B. Did you use to work
C. Used you to work D. Used you work
8. getting another job and earning more money?
A. Have you been considered B. Are you considered
C. Have you considered D. Do you consider

Exercise 2: Chọn ra cụm từ gạch chân cần được sửa lỗi để các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

1. This school used to being a single-sex school.
A B C D
2. Ann has invited to her best friends' wedding.
A B C D
3. My father was given a beautiful clock when he had retired in 1940.
A B C D

4. To open the bottle, turn the lid anti-clockwise.

A B C D

5. I didn't recognise Lucy because she used to wore glasses when we

A B C

were at school together.

D

**Exercise 3: Hãy chọn cụm từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành hội thoại sau.
Xem ví dụ cho sẵn.**

Linda How did you get into this sort of work?

Kaye Well, I ^{1.}

a. ☐ was going
b. ☒ used to go
c. ☐ had gone

 to local auctions and buy old pieces
of china - plates, bowls, and so on.

Linda And what ^{2.}

a. ☐ used you to
b. ☐ did you use to
c. ☐ did you used to

 do with them?

Kaye Nothing at first. Then I started selling some pieces.

Linda Where ^{3.}

a. ☐ did you use
b. ☐ had you used
c. ☐ do you used

 to sell them?

Kaye At antique markets. The trouble was that pieces sometimes

^{4.}

a. ☐ used to taking
b. ☐ were used to taking
c. ☐ used to take

 months to sell. Now, with eBay, it's
much better. ... But tell me, what's your story?

Linda I ^{5.}

a. ☐ used to commute
b. ☐ often took
c. ☐ usually travelled

 from my home in Amiens to

Rouen every day. I worked ^{6.}

a. ☐ on
b. ☐ at
c. ☐ for

 a camera repair shop there.

Unfortunately, I ^{7.}

a. ☐ not used
b. ☐ used not
c. ☐ didn't use

 to like the boss. But then I

started repairing and selling cameras through eBay. At first, I

8.

- a. ☐ used to consider
b. ☐ used to think
c. ☐ used to take

of it only as a hobby, but now I do it full

time.

Exercise 4: Hãy chọn ra một câu trong số các câu A, B, C và D có nghĩa gần nhất với câu *in nghiêng* đã cho.

1. *My parents never remembered my birthday before.*
A. My parents have never remembered my birthday.
B. My parents used to remember my birthday.
C. My parents remember my birthday now as he used to.
D. My parents didn't use to remember my birthday.
2. *Berlin has built a shining new city centre where the Berlin Wall once stood.*
A. A shining new city centre has been built where the Berlin Wall once stood.
B. A shining new city centre has built where the Berlin Wall was once stood.
C. A shining new city centre has been built in the Berlin Wall.
D. Where the Berlin Wall once stood has built a shining new city centre.
3. *Factory workers worked longer hours than they do now.*
A. Factory workers didn't use to work long hours.
B. Factory workers used to work longer hours as they do now.
C. Factory workers used to work longer hours.
D. Factory workers don't have to work long.
4. *Politics was something that never interested me.*
A. I never used to interest in politics.
B. I never used to be interested in politics.
C. I never like politics.
D. I never feel interested in politics.
5. *Staying up late doesn't suit me at all.*
A. I used to stay up late.
B. I didn't use to stay up late.
C. I'm not used to staying up late.
D. I'm not used to stay up late.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. school | B. could | C. food | D. noodle |
| 2. A. cross | B. formal | C. fall | D. football |
| 3. A. surname | B. hurt | C. personal | D. partner |
| 4. A. bought | B. lost | C. document | D. floppy |
| 5. A. feature | B. again | C. urban | D. apply |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. marital | B. enrolment | C. business | D. opposite |
| 7. A. immediate | B. explanation | C. education | D. opposition |
| 8. A. develop | B. occupation | C. applicable | D. retarded |
| 9. A. labourer | B. ambulance | C. difficult | D. employee |
| 10. A. remote | B. control | C. service | D. suggest |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau, và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

On-line Shopping

On-line shopping is one of the fastest growing areas of the Net, (1)..... users a large number of advantages over conventional shopping. Customers have (2)..... to a wider range of goods than in any shopping centre; there are no queues or parking (3).....; 'shops' are open 24 hours a day and purchases are delivered (4)..... your door. What's more, prices are (5)....., and on-line price comparison services (6)..... you to find the best bargains. These sites (7)..... the Net for a product and then show you how much different on-line stores are (8)..... . Once you have decided what you are going to buy, and who you are going to buy it from, simply (9)..... on the 'add to shopping basket' icon. If you (10)..... your mind later and decide not to make the purchase, you can always cancel your order. Select the 'proceed to checkout' icon when you have everything you want, give your payment details and wait for delivery, which may take only a few days.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. offering | B. making | C. taking | D. having |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2. A. right | B. reach | C. access | D. ability |
| 3. A. problems | B. matters | C. questions | D. issues |
| 4. A. at | B. to | C. for | D. in |
| 5. A. expensive | B. small | C. below | D. competitive |
| 6. A. make | B. cause | C. enable | D. ask |
| 7. A. look | B. search | C. find | D. examine |
| 8. A. costing | B. charging | C. pricing | D. paying |
| 9. A. press | B. point | C. click | D. push |
| 10. A. lose | B. make up | C. have | D. change |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D câu trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Mobile Phones Make Owners fat

It may be a status symbol, but carrying a mobile phone makes you fat and is helping to fuel an explosion in *obesity*, Dr Andrew Prentice, a *nutritional expert* has warned.

A mobile phone robs a person of 16 kilometres a year of walking, Dr Prentice told the British Association of Science, at Leeds University, England.

He added that, in combination with all the other aspects of a lazy modern lifestyle such as TV 'zappers', power steering, escalators and lifts, 'the mobile phone was at least partly to *blame* for the 'startling' increase in the number of people who have become grossly overweight:

During this century the average weight of adults in Britain has increased by almost 10 kilograms, and the number of officially obese people has more than doubled since 1980, Dr Prentice said.

Yet another warning that these wonderful devices also have their disadvantages.

Notes:

obesity (n.): *bệnh béo phì*

nutritional expert (n.): *chuyên gia về dinh dưỡng*

blame (v.): *khiến trách, lên án; chịu trách nhiệm*

1. According to Dr Prentice,
 - A. mobile phones make people fat because they walk less.
 - B. obesity is becoming less popular in Britain.
 - C. the average weight of British adults has increased almost 10 times.
 - D. mobile phones reduce a person's life to 16 years.

2. All of the following statements can be inferred from the text EXCEPT
- A. Dr Prentice is an expert in nutrition.
 - B. Dr Prentice has visited Leeds University.
 - C. TV 'zappers', power steering, escalators and lifts make people lazy.
 - D. The mobile phone is greatly to blame for the increase in the number of overweight people.
3. The word 'startling' is closest in meaning to
- A. beginning
 - B. remarkable
 - C. slightly
 - D. slow
4. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?
- A. The number of officially obese people has increased.
 - B. The disadvantages of the mobile phone outweigh its advantages.
 - C. Most British people are overweight.
 - D. The mobile phone is to blame for all the modern life problems.

V. WRITING

Exercise 1: Following is the recipe for fish cakes. Choose the best sentence in each step of the instructions.

Fish Cakes

Ingredients (to make 24 fish cakes):

- 500g boiled potatoes
- 350 cooked white fish
- 1 tablespoon tomato puree
- 2 tablespoons mixed herbs
- 50g breadcrumbs
- a little oil
- salt and pepper

Method:

1.
 - A. Mash the boiled potatoes with a little salt and pepper.
 - B. Mash boiled potatoes with a little salt pepper.
 - C. Mash the boiled potatoes with little salt and pepper.
 - D. Mash the boiled potatoes a little salt and pepper.
2.
 - A. Mix together potatoes and the fish, tomato puree and herbs.
 - B. Mix the potatoes and fish, tomato puree and herbs.
 - C. Mix together potatoes and the fish, tomato puree and herbs.
 - D. Together the potatoes and the fish, tomato puree and herbs.

3. A. Add a little salt and pepper.
B. A little salt and pepper.
C. Add little salt and pepper.
D. Add a little salt pepper.
4. A. Make 24 fish cakes from mixture. Cover the fish cakes with the breadcrumbs.
B. Make 24 fish cakes from the mixture. Cover the fish cakes with the breadcrumbs.
C. Make 24 fish cakes from the mixture. Cover fish cakes with the breadcrumbs.
D. Make 24 fish cakes from the mixture. Cover fish cakes with breadcrumbs.
5. A. Heat the oil in frying pan. Fry the fish cakes for about 5 minutes, turning them once.
B. Heat oil a frying pan. Fry the fish cakes for about 5 minutes, turning them once.
C. Heat the oil in a frying pan. Fry the fish cakes for about 5 minutes, turn them once.
D. Heat the oil in a frying pan. Fry the fish cakes for about 5 minutes, turning them once.
6. A. Serve the fish cakes immediately with tomato sauce and a salad.
B. Serve the fish cakes immediately with tomato sauce a salad.
C. Serve fish cakes immediately with tomato sauce and a salad.
D. Serve the fish cakes immediately together tomato sauce and a salad.

Unit 6 School Outdoor

Activities

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. The festival was not so successful because not many people the events.
A. participated in B. took part C. join D. involved
2. Outdoor activities help students know one another better and feel more of themselves.
A. proud B. convenient C. confident D. physical
3. When we were in Manchester, we often sightseeing at weekends.
A. played B. gained C. enjoyed D. went
4. Young people today are so afraid of weight that they tend to eat less.
A. losing B. gaining C. winning D. putting
5. Jackson has the world champion, becoming the new champion of the world.
A. won B. beaten C. played D. defended

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following words does not go with the verb 'play'?
A. games B. the guitar C. hiking D. soccer
2. What is the adjective form of the verb 'depend'?
A. depend B. dependent C. dependence D. dependant
3. Which of the following adjectives is different from the others in the group?
A. exciting B. enjoyable C. thrilling D. regrettable
4. Which of the following is not an outdoor activity?
A. camping B. video games C. picnic D. fishing
5. What is the verb form of the adjective 'regrettable'?
A. regret B. regretful C. regrettable D. regrett

6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'hiking'?
A. hunting B. swimming C. walking D. running
7. Which of the following verbs cannot go with 'the match'?
A. win B. play C. lose D. miss
8. Which of the following can go with 'weight'?
A. win B. miss C. lose D. beat

Exercise 3: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Your plans sound very I'll ask the others to join.
A. attract B. attraction C. attractive D. attracted
2. His carelessness has resulted in mistakes.
A. regret B. regrettable C. regretful D. regretting
3. Joe won the competition when he was working as a newspaper
A. photograph B. photography C. photographer D. photographic
4. Your brother needs to practise hard to win the
A. compete B. competition C. competitive D. competitor
5. The students went near the seaside last week and they all seemed to enjoy it very much.
A. camping B. camp-site C. camp-fire D. camp

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Chọn mệnh đề thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. How many people?
A. will come to the party tomorrow night?
B. are coming to the party tomorrow night?
C. will be coming to the party tomorrow night?
2. This time tomorrow
A. Ann and Joe will be lying on the beach, sunbathing.
B. Ann and Joe are going to sit on the beach, enjoying fresh air.
C. Ann and Joe will swim in the sea.
3. I really don't think
A. I'll have time to go out this week.
B. I'm having the time this week.
C. I'll be finishing it this week.
4. Phone me on Saturday.
A. I'm speaking to Mike by then, so I can tell you about our plans.

- B. I will be speaking to Mike by then, so we can decide what to do.
 C. I will have spoken to Mike by then, so I can tell you about his plans

5. Can you post this letter if
 A. you will go to the post office?
 B. you are going to the post office?
 C. you will be going to the post office?
6. No, don't phone me at 9 o'clock.
 A. I'll watch the match at that time.
 B. I'll have watched the match then.
 C. I'll be watching the match at that time.
7. Phone me at 10 o'clock instead;
 A. the match will have finished by then.
 B. the match will be finishing then.
 C. the match is going to finish then.
8. Sorry I can't come to your party tomorrow afternoon.
 A. I will work in my office.
 B. I'll be working on a new project.
 C. I'll have worked overtime.
9. I'm pretty sure
 A. things will not change at all.
 B. things are not changing at all.
 C. things are not going to change at all.
10. I expect the results
 A. are going to arrive soon.
 B. will be arriving soon.
 C. will arrive soon.

Exercise 2: Chọn ra cụm từ gạch chân cần được sửa lỗi để các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

1. In fifty years' time, there won't enough food for everyone.
 A B C D
2. How many people will come to the press conference this afternoon?
 A B C D
3. Are you going to play skiing with us tomorrow?
 A B C D
4. I think the United States is winning the game this time.
 A B C D
5. We are having party next week. Would you like to come?
 A B C D

6. It was almost impossible for a woman to pursue a science career then.
A B C D

Exercise 3: Chọn câu đúng nhất trong số các câu A, B, và C được xây dựng từ nhóm từ đã cho để hoàn thành hội thoại sau.

- Dr Keller: So we've decided that (1. I / do / first presentation). Fine. But (2. who / second one / do)?
- Dr Silva: (3. I / do it / if / like / you).
- Dr Keller: That's great. Thanks, Silva. Now, I just wish we could show the health ministers the new results from the Far East programme. They're really positive.
- Dr Silva: Ah! Kathy, my assistant today, was trying to finish that report this morning. She's probably gone home now, but I've got her mobile number. (4. I / call / her). ...Kathy ... Is that you? Are you at home now?
- Kathy: No, I'm still at the office - working on that report. (5. I / finish / before I / leave).
- Dr Silva: You're a really hard worker! But listen, we think we need the report for the presentations.
- Kathy: I see. Well, all right, (6. I / email it / you / later / evening). You can pick it up as soon as you arrive at your hotel.
- Dr Silva: Oh, it doesn't have to be so soon.
- Kathy: Well, tomorrow's my early day in the office, and (7. I / be / here / before 8:00). So here's (8. what / I / do). (9. I / give / final check). Then (10. I / email it / you / after that). You should be able to download it before 11:00 a.m. local time.
- Dr Silva: Thank you so much for all you've done. Bye, Kathy.

1. A. I'm going to do the first presentation.
B. I'll do the first presentation.
C. I'm doing the first presentation.
2. A. who is doing the second one?
B. who is going to do the second one?
C. who will be doing the second one?
3. A. I'm going to do it if you like.

- B. I'll do it if you like.
C. I'm doing it if you like.
4. A. I'll call her.
B. I'm going to call her.
C. I'm calling her.
5. A. I'll finish it before I leave.
B. I'm finishing it before I leave.
C. I'm going to finish it before I leave.
6. A. I'll email it to you later this evening.
B. I'm going to email it to you later this evening.
C. I'll email it you later this evening.
7. A. I'm being here before 8:00.
B. I'm going to be here before 8:00.
C. I'll be here before 8:00.
8. A. what I'm doing.
B. what I'm going to do.
C. what I'll do.
9. A. I'll give it a final check.
B. I'm going to give it a final check.
C. I'm giving it a final check.
10. A. I'm emailing it to you after that.
B. I'll email it to you after that.
C. I'm going to email it to you after that.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>gr</u> eat | B. <u>be</u> at | C. <u>me</u> at | D. <u>se</u> at |
| 2. A. <u>bu</u> sy | B. <u>ac</u> tivity | C. <u>sim</u> ply | D. <u>su</u> pply |
| 3. A. <u>na</u> ture | B. <u>ca</u> mping | C. <u>fa</u> ce | D. <u>ga</u> me |
| 4. A. <u>wi</u> ld | B. <u>mi</u> lk | C. <u>tr</u> ip | D. <u>li</u> ve |
| 5. A. <u>al</u> arm | B. <u>st</u> art | C. <u>pl</u> ant | D. <u>pa</u> rk |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

6. A. involve B. enjoyable C. benefit D. activity

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 7. A. physical | B. require | C. participate | D. avoid |
| 8. A. prepare | B. essential | C. accident | D. depend |
| 9. A. distance | B. believe | C. injury | D. holiday |
| 10. A. situation | B. confident | C. preference | D. wilderness |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn từ số các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Holiday Thrills

Are you (1)..... of studying? Do you feel you ought to take a holiday? If so, you might enjoy an adventure holiday. This type of holiday is becoming (2)..... popular. In fact, over 100,000 adventure holidays have been sold this year alone! You don't always need a lot of (3)..... to go on an adventure holiday. You can stay in your (4)..... country and take (5)..... in all sorts of activities. However, if you want to enjoy some of the most thrilling holidays, you need to go abroad. You could (6)..... with Great White sharks, for example, or visit the Arctic Circle and meet the Inuit. While these holidays are certainly (7)....., you should remember not to take unnecessary (8)..... Jason North ended up in hospital after falling from a mountain in Borneo. 'I ought to have taken more (9)..... and followed the guide more closely,' he admitted later. Clare and Paul Clark needed major surgery after a rhino (10)..... them in southern Nepal. 'We shouldn't have left the trail,' they said later. 'We had a lucky escape.'

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. tired | B. bored | C. exhausted | D. afraid |
| 2. A. too | B. horribly | C. increasingly | D. awfully |
| 3. A. times | B. money | C. efforts | D. courage |
| 4. A. mother | B. father | C. first | D. own |
| 5. A. place | B. part | C. care | D. hold |
| 6. A. dive | B. go | C. enjoy | D. sing |
| 7. A. boring | B. dangerous | C. exciting | D. exhausting |
| 8. A. risks | B. courage | C. part | D. advantage |
| 9. A. money | B. advice | C. care | D. time |
| 10. A. killed | B. attacked | C. bit | D. beat |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn tường thuật về chuyến đi tham quan của một học sinh gửi cho thầy giáo. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Report on School Trip to London

We hired a bus for the trip. The service provided by the bus company was really bad. Because of it, the amount of time available for looking round London was reduced by two hours, and we got home late and hungry, making our parents worried. Here are the details:

- The bus arrived at the school approximately one hour late in the morning.
- The bus company's enquiry hotline didn't answer when we rang to find out what had happened.
- The bus obviously hadn't been cleaned since it was last used - it was extremely dirty and smelly.
- The bus driver was extremely rude and unhelpful - he offered no apologies for being late and refused to take alternative routes when the bus got stuck in traffic jams.

We really shouldn't pay the company for this service. They should also give back our deposit and give us some compensation for all the inconvenience.

1. It can be inferred from the text that
 - A. the children went on the school bus.
 - B. the bus broke down on the way.
 - C. their parents worried because the children got home late.
 - D. the bus was two hours late.
2. Which of the following was NOT true about the bus service?
 - A. The bus service was satisfactory.
 - B. The children couldn't contact the bus company's enquiry hotline.
 - C. The bus had a bad smell.
 - D. The bus driver was very impolite and unhelpful.
3. According to the text,
 - A. the children had less time in London than expected.
 - B. The driver apologised for arriving late.
 - C. The driver decided to take alternative routes to avoid traffic jams.
 - D. The children really enjoyed the trip.
4. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - A. The children was making a tour of London.
 - B. The children wanted to ask the bus company to refund their money.
 - C. They were caught in traffic jams on the way to London.
 - D. The children arrived home two hours late.

Review 2

(Units 5 - 6)

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> ousin | B. m <u>u</u> st | C. <u>c</u> ome | D. l <u>a</u> rge |
| 2. A. <u>l</u> ead | B. s <u>i</u> t | C. <u>h</u> eat | D. <u>t</u> ea |
| 3. A. r <u>e</u> st | B. p <u>a</u> n | C. l <u>a</u> nd | D. p <u>a</u> ttern |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> unch | B. t <u>u</u> rn | C. <u>h</u> ungry | D. p <u>u</u> mp |
| 5. A. h <u>a</u> rbour | B. d <u>a</u> rk | C. h <u>u</u> sband | D. h <u>a</u> rmpful |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. passenger | B. student | C. famous | D. perform |
| 7. A. international | B. company | C. excellent | D. family |
| 8. A. popular | B. afford | C. beautiful | D. practice |
| 9. A. service | B. interpreter | C. expression | D. participate |
| 10. A. volunteer | B. conversation | C. talented | D. understand |
| 11. A. alarm | B. content | C. enter | D. prevent |
| 12. A. experience | B. company | C. language | D. holiday |
| 13. A. arrive | B. improve | C. continue | D. neighbour |
| 14. A. occupation | B. condition | C. announcement | D. remember |
| 15. A. scientist | B. member | C. brilliant | D. award |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

16. X: I think we
Y: Yes, but where?

- A. will have to go.
B. are having to go
C. will be having to go.

17. X: I'm sure your brother
Y: Yes, but how?

- A. is going to find the answer to the problem.

B. is finding a solution to the problem.

C. will find a solution to the problem.

18. X:straight to New Zealand tonight?

Y: No, we're going to start in Australia.

A. Are you going to fly

B. Will you fly

C. Will you be flying

19. X: It's the phone.

Y: OK.

A. I'm going to answer it.

B. I'll answer it.

C. I'm answering it.

20. X: next week.

Y: Are you?

A. We are moving office

B. We will move office

C. We will be moving

B. Hãy nhận biết trong các cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ nào sai cần được sửa lại để có câu đúng.

21. The two-days excursion to Bach Ma National Park was enjoyable.

A B C D

22. Could you tell me what a fax machine is used?

A B C D

23. After graduating I am probably going to work in a bank.

A B C D

24. He has fined for dangerous driving several times this month.

A B C D

25. Unlike most students these days, we used to helping our parents with

A B C

housework after school.

D

26. The committee has decided to have a school built for the blind people.

A B C D

27. My school, which is built over a century ago, is very beautiful.

A B C D

28. Someone took my raincoat; I can't find it anywhere.

A B C D

40. What tomorrow night?

- A. will you do
B. are you doing
C. will you be doing
D. are you going

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

More Children Use The Net

The number of British children using the Internet (41)..... by 12 % over the last six months, 43 % of children now regularly (42)..... it to help them with their school work.

More than 3 million children under 17 are now surfing the Net, according to a recent survey and 73 % of them believe it helps them (43).....

But they are not just surfing - 58 % listen to music while using the Net, 22 % watch TV at the same time and 10 % read magazines.

The survey finds that children are very (44)..... about the Net, with users described as 'clever', 'cool', 'trendy' and even 'rich'.

Children are fast becoming (45)..... shoppers. 46 % of them have searched the Net for something to buy and 17 % have (46)..... a purchase (usually with their parents' credit card!). Games, music and videos are the most (47)..... items.

Rob Lawson, one of the researchers, says that the findings suggest that today's children (48)..... the Internet generation of the future.

41. A. has increased
C. is increasing
B. increased
D. increases
42. A. use
C. have used
B. used
D. will use
43. A. to being
C. learns
B. learned
D. to learn
44. A. anxious
C. positive
B. flustered
D. worried
45. A. phone
C. net
B. on-line
D. e-mail
46. A. done
C. worked
B. made
D. considered

41. A. has increased
C. is increasing
B. increased
D. increases
42. A. use
C. have used
B. used
D. will use
43. A. to being
C. learns
B. learned
D. to learn
44. A. anxious
C. positive
B. flustered
D. worried
45. A. phone
C. net
B. on-line
D. e-mail
46. A. done
C. worked
B. made
D. considered

41. A. has increased
C. is increasing
B. increased
D. increases
42. A. use
C. have used
B. used
D. will use
43. A. to being
C. learns
B. learned
D. to learn
44. A. anxious
C. positive
B. flustered
D. worried
45. A. phone
C. net
B. on-line
D. e-mail
46. A. done
C. worked
B. made
D. considered

41. A. has increased
C. is increasing
B. increased
D. increases
42. A. use
C. have used
B. used
D. will use
43. A. to being
C. learns
B. learned
D. to learn
44. A. anxious
C. positive
B. flustered
D. worried
45. A. phone
C. net
B. on-line
D. e-mail
46. A. done
C. worked
B. made
D. considered

41. A. has increased
C. is increasing
B. increased
D. increases
42. A. use
C. have used
B. used
D. will use
43. A. to being
C. learns
B. learned
D. to learn
44. A. anxious
C. positive
B. flustered
D. worried
45. A. phone
C. net
B. on-line
D. e-mail
46. A. done
C. worked
B. made
D. considered

41. A. has increased
C. is increasing
B. increased
D. increases
42. A. use
C. have used
B. used
D. will use
43. A. to being
C. learns
B. learned
D. to learn
44. A. anxious
C. positive
B. flustered
D. worried
45. A. phone
C. net
B. on-line
D. e-mail
46. A. done
C. worked
B. made
D. considered

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 47. A. popular | B. favourite |
| C. best | D. good |
| 48. A. will be becoming | B. will have become |
| C. will become | D. become |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Supermarkets in the US are testing a new robot checkout system. The machines attract interest from several European chains. Shoppers start by touching a video screen which gives instructions on how to pass the shopping over a scanning window. As the customer is doing this, the system gets information from the computer and print a bill. Customers can pay by credit card without human contact. The largest American supermarket chain is studying customer reaction. 25 % of the customers prefer the system but 25 % hate it because they are afraid of the technology and like human contact.

49. What can be inferred about the new robot checkout system?
- It is being examined.
 - It is invented by supermarkets.
 - It is being used in European supermarkets.
 - Several European chains are interested in the system.
50. Which of the following is true about the system?
- It gives instructions on a video screen.
 - Customers just touch the screen and pay the bill.
 - Shoppers have to get their shopping through a window.
 - Instructions are given on a scanning window.
51. According to the text,
- There is a survey on customer reaction to the supermarket chain.
 - Most customers prefer the system.
 - A majority of customers hate it.
 - Some customers prefer human contact to the automatic system.

Unit 7 The Mass Media

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa tương đương với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. Radio and television deliver information and entertainment to the public.
A. provide
B. take away
C. contribute
D. distribute
2. Many fashion shows tend to put emphasis on the models' beauty rather than their clothes.
A. attention
B. introduction
C. performance
D. importance
3. Britney's fans urged her to release a live album of her last live show.
A. forced
B. tried earnestly to persuade
C. forcibly made
D. recommended
4. Michael Jordan refused to reveal his plan to the reporters.
A. release
B. conceal
C. make known
D. give
5. You can transfer your documents to another device.
A. move
B. change
C. remove
D. delete

Exercise 2: Hãy chọn từ / cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Today it's easy to get information from many different, such as newspapers, the Internet, television, etc.
A. places B. sources C. media D. means
2. There are of a big change in the plan.
A. sayings B. news C. rumours D. informations
3. Jack to talk about his next album.
A. denied B. refused C. urged D. revealed
4. Mike all his time in studying for the entrance exam.
A. spent B. gave C. made D. invested
5. Television and the Internet can help our knowledge of the world.
A. broaden B. open C. change D. reveal

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D đáp án thích hợp nhất cho các câu hỏi sau.

- Which of the following is NOT an example of print media?
A. magazines B. newspapers C. television D. brochures
- Which of the following is NOT a TV program?
A. a fashion show B. a film C. a talk show D. a chat room
- What is the adjective form of the verb 'urge'?
A. urgent B. urgently C. urge D. urgency
- Which of the following is the odd one out?
A. record-breaking B. fan C. best-selling D. fastest-selling
- Which of the following is the odd one out?
A. release B. emphasis C. rumour D. investment
- Which of the following does NOT need a computer as a tool?
A. the Internet B. email C. movies D. data processing
- Which of the following provides information rather than entertainment?
A. movies B. game shows C. sports D. documentary
- Which of the following is NOT an example of electronic media?
A. radio B. billboard C. TV D. computer

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn ra cụm từ gạch chân cần được sửa lỗi để các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

- The teacher agreed that give us a two-day extension.
A B C D
- We are very sorry of the noise last night.
A B C D
- He suggested that your brother continues his study at university.
A B C D
- The man accused Jim for breaking his window.
A B C D
- My friends offered help me redecorate my room that weekend.
A B C D

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D động từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

- The students me for a copy of the article.
A. asked B. told C. requested D. advised

2. Jill you and me to spend the weekend with her family.
A. told B. suggested C. promised D. invited
3. He me a coffee but I refused.
A. suggested B. offered C. allowed D. advised
4. The doctor him to take a holiday and relax.
A. advised B. offered C. suggested D. promised
5. My friend we take a language course.
A. suggested B. advised C. told D. asked
6. His mother it was time he studied for the exams.
A. advised B. told C. said D. offered
7. Tom to take his parents' advice.
A. admitted B. refused C. advised D. said
8. They to help us solve the problem.
A. advised B. promised C. told D. suggested
9. Jack to the teacher for being late again.
A. agreed B. suggested C. apologised D. promised
10. The teacher to give us one more day to finish the task.
A. advised B. suggested C. said D. agreed

Exercise 3: Hãy chọn ra một câu trong số các câu A, B, C và D có nghĩa gần phát với câu *in nghiêng* đã cho.

1. *"Sorry, I couldn't come to your party last night."*
A. He apologised not able to come to her party.
B. He apologised for not coming to her party.
C. He was sorry he couldn't come to her party.
D. He regretted not coming to her party last night.
2. *"We'll take you to the zoo this weekend, children."*
A. They told the children they will take them to the zoo this weekend.
B. They promised to take you to the zoo this weekend, children.
C. They agreed to take children to the zoo this weekend.
D. They promised to take the children to the zoo this weekend.
3. *Harry suggested going fishing this weekend.*
A. "Why don't we go fishing this weekend?"
B. "Let's go fishing this weekend."
C. "How about go fishing this weekend?"
D. "We'll go fishing this weekend."

4. *"It's not true. I didn't give him my answer sheet!"*
 A. She refused to give him her answer sheet.
 B. She admitted not giving him her answer sheet.
 C. She denied giving him her answer sheet.
 D. She insisted on giving him her answer sheet.
5. *"OK, I'll go with you, Nick."*
 A. He agreed to go with Nick.
 B. He promised he will go with Nick.
 C. He suggested going with Nick.
 D. He agreed it was OK to go with Nick.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> ntry | B. <u>s</u> pread | C. <u>m</u> edia | D. <u>m</u> end |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> how | B. <u>h</u> ow | C. <u>a</u> go | D. <u>s</u> low |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> amous | B. <u>c</u> aption | C. <u>f</u> ashion | D. <u>m</u> an |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> ublic | B. <u>m</u> onth | C. <u>m</u> ultiple | D. <u>m</u> usic |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> ame | B. <u>t</u> ake | C. <u>f</u> ast | D. <u>g</u> reat |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 6. A. opportunity | B. investment | C. international | D. education |
| 7. A. previous | B. burglar | C. policy | D. attract |
| 8. A. beauty | B. discuss | C. receive | D. behind |
| 9. A. artist | B. copy | C. return | D. famous |
| 10. A. entertainment | B. information | C. multimedia | D. economy |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau, và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Last week I was very (0)..... and also very angry that no warning (1)..... at the beginning of the programme that what was (2)..... was unsuitable for children. It is quite unnecessary to show close-up pictures of people (3)..... have been murdered. I know it's not real blood but children don't always (4)..... this and my children were very (5)..... There is also no need for people to use all sorts of bad language. Children very quickly copy (6)..... they

hear and swear words and suchlike are the very things parents don't want their children to use. Newspapers and news programmes (7)..... all the terrible happenings in the world and I think we can expect television (8)..... us with an escape from reality. I don't know whether you actually enjoy unpleasant and (9)..... scenes but since last week I know that for one will never watch the series again and I hope that more viewers like me will feel (10)..... and simply switch off their sets.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 0. ☒ A. disappointed | B. disappointing |
| C. disappoint | D. being disappointed |
| 1. A. is given | B. was given |
| C. gave | D. was giving |
| 2. A. to show | B. showing |
| C. going to show | D. going to be shown |
| 3. A. who | B. which |
| C. whom | D. whose |
| 4. A. feel | B. recognize |
| C. realise | D. sense |
| 5. A. frightening | B. frighten |
| C. frightens | D. frightened |
| 6. A. what | B. that |
| C. which | D. those which |
| 7. A. is full of | B. full of |
| C. are full with | D. are full of |
| 8. A. to support for | B. to provide |
| C. to supply | D. to cater for |
| 9. A. shocked | B. shocking |
| C. shock | D. being shocked |
| 10. A. like | B. the similar |
| C. the same | D. alike |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất cho các câu hỏi.

TELEVISION

Some people think that the television is the most terrible invention of the twentieth century. They believe that it kills conversation within the family, exposes children to violent images, and discourages reading and thinking. I think that there is some truth in what they say, but I also think that they are ignoring the good aspects of television. Without TV we would know much less about what was happening in the world. The speed and efficiency of

TV technology means that when something happens on the other side of the world, we can hear about it within hours. I think that TV also promotes understanding between different cultures. Before it was invented very few people got the chance to see other parts of the world, or other ways of life. I think the educational advantages of TV outweigh the disadvantages.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of TV?
 - A. There's a lack of conversation in the family
 - B. There's some truth in what people say.
 - C. Violent images are not good for children.
 - D. It makes people become lazy reading and thinking.
2. According to the author, without TV
 - A. we can hear things happening around the world within hours.
 - B. we can understand other cultures.
 - C. we would know less about things happening around the world.
 - D. we have a chance to see other parts of the world.
3. According to the text, which of the following is true?
 - A. Most people have a negative opinion of TV.
 - B. People tend to ignore the good aspects of TV.
 - C. TV has both positive and negative effects.
 - D. TV is not good for children.
4. What is the author's opinion of TV?
 - A. It is the most terrible invention of the 20th century.
 - B. Its advantages are much more important than its disadvantages.
 - C. He doesn't think TV has bad effects on our life.
 - D. It discourages reading and thinking.

Unit 8 *Life in the Community*

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ / cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. People go to the market not only to buy and sell things but also to and enjoy themselves.
A. trade B. socialize C. collect D. amuse
2. Markets, to some extent, the life of the community.
A. indicate B. express C. introduce D. reflect
3. At a market, goods are sold on boats.
A. rural B. floating C. countryside D. love
4. Although shopping centres and supermarkets have been developed in most cities, the of traditional markets is still part of the culture.
A. existence B. continuity C. life D. trading
5. is not suitable in supermarkets, but it is part of the culture of traditional markets.
A. Gathering B. Trading C. Bargaining D. Selling

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ gạch chân trong các câu sau.

1. A market is a trading place.
A. business B. buying and selling
C. gathering D. marketing
2. Markets reflect the life of the community.
A. show the nature of B. improve
C. make ... visible D. criticise
3. A traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages.
A. buying and selling B. talking / chatting
C. bargaining D. meeting
4. Fairs used to be held periodically in the countryside.
A. occasionally B. in a period of time
C. frequently D. all the times
5. Which of the following is NOT a typical part of a traditional market?
A. bargaining B. buying and selling
C. tasting foods D. socialising

Exercise 3: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Modern art is not everyone's; I myself don't like it.
A. tasty B. tasteful C. taste D. tasting
2. Buying things at traditional markets can be very
A. exciting B. excited C. excite D. excitement
3. What I like best about countryside markets is their fresh garden
A. production B. produce C. products D. produces
4. The city earns most of its income from the tourist
A. trading B. trade C. trader D. tradesman
5. The diversity of products in this shop people to come and buy things here.
A. encourage B. encouraging C. courages D. encourages

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn về đoạn đường chạy bộ của Peter và chọn trong số A, B, và C giới từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

First, Peter ran (1)..... the pavement and (2)..... the corner towards the park. Then he ran (3)..... the park, (4)..... a bridge and (5)..... a lake. He continued (6)..... the park gates and (7)..... a pedestrian crossing. Finally, he arrived home. He ran (8)..... his house, (9)..... the stairs and (10)..... the bathroom.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. along | B. around | C. under |
| 2. A. at | B. along | C. round |
| 3. A. across | B. towards | C. above |
| 4. A. over | B. under | C. into |
| 5. A. above | B. across | C. past |
| 6. A. round | B. through | C. in front of |
| 7. A. round | B. across | C. along |
| 8. A. into | B. out of | C. around |
| 9. A. down | B. up | C. across |
| 10. A. out of | B. into | C. over |

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D cụm từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành hội thoại sau.

1. Nga: Have you heard about the flower show?
(1) a. ☐ it'll be

Hang: Yes, b. ☐ it is wonderful if many countries are
c. ☐ it can be
displaying. There will be a great diversity.

Nga: Will you be able to go, Hang?

(2) a. ☐ I'll ask (3) a. ☐ will allow
Hang: If b. ☐ I ask my parents, they b. ☐ allow
c. ☐ I may ask c. ☐ are allowing
me to go, I expect.

Nga: How are we going to get there?

(4) a. ☐ there will be
Hang: Well, if b. ☐ there have enough people, we
c. ☐ there are

(5) a. ☐ hire
b. ☐ can hire a minibus.
c. ☐ are hiring

(6) a. ☐ do not go
Nga: I b. ☐ am not going if it is too expensive.
c. ☐ won't be going

(7) a. ☐ isn't costing
Hang: It b. ☐ won't cost much if we all share the cost.
c. ☐ isn't cost

(8) a. ☐ will ask
Nga: If I see the others later on tonight, I b. ☐ ask them if
c. ☐ can ask
they want to go.

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D mệnh đề thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. If Tom's father has any money,
A. he is spending it all.
B. he spends it all.
C. he can spend it all.

2. Lucy went to work
A. because of her illness.
B. despite of her illness.
C. in spite of being ill.

3. Janet wore her winter clothes

- A. despite the heat.
B. because of the heat.
C. in spite of it was hot.
4. Joe did well in the test
A. despite he hadn't studied.
B. although he hadn't studied.
C. because he hadn't studied.
5. We all had to stay home
A. in spite of a coming storm.
B. because of a coming storm.
C. despite a coming storm.
6. If you go near the dog,
A. you will be dangerous.
B. it will bite you.
C. it can be too dangerous for it.
7. Her brother can't see
A. unless he wears glasses.
B. if he will wear glasses.
C. because he wears glasses.
8. They decided to go for a picnic
A. because of an announcement about the train delay.
B. despite the weather forecast of bad weather.
C. in spite of the nice weather.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ma</u> ss | B. cha <u>nn</u> el | C. a <u>n</u> imal | D. wa <u>t</u> ch |
| 2. A. ra <u>d</u> io | B. he <u>i</u> ght | C. ra <u>i</u> n | D. ta <u>b</u> le |
| 3. A. ty <u>p</u> e | B. bli <u>n</u> d | C. wi <u>n</u> d | D. fi <u>n</u> d |
| 4. A. vi <u>ll</u> age | B. <u>a</u> ge | C. ma <u>k</u> e | D. ra <u>i</u> se |
| 5. A. mo <u>s</u> t | B. so <u>u</u> th | C. lo <u>a</u> d | D. po <u>s</u> t |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 6. A. media | B. television | C. village | D. develop |
| 7. A. electricity | B. important | C. department | D. decision |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 8. A. exciting | B. manage | C. shortage | D. programme |
| 9. A. documentary | B. magazine | C. entertain | D. communicate |
| 10. A. effective | B. global | C. advantage | D. enjoy |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau, và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

A New Supermarket for the Town

At a meeting (1)..... in Oxwell last Thursday evening a wide variety of opinions was expressed on (2)..... to build a large supermarket in the town. A director of the supermarket group (3)..... that the supermarket would benefit the inhabitants of Oxwell as it would give people more choice when shopping and would (4)..... to a growth in the number of jobs available in the town, which has a high rate of (5)..... . Although there was (6)..... on the need for new jobs, some of those present claimed that the supermarket would lead to a (7)..... of jobs as small shops, unable to compete (8)..... supermarket prices, would be (9)..... to close. The final decision on whether or not to build the supermarket will be (10)..... next month.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. happened | B. held | C. arranged | D. occurred |
| 2. A. plans | B. arrangements | C. schedules | D. purposes |
| 3. A. told | B. talked | C. spoke | D. stated |
| 4. A. lead | B. cause | C. result | D. make |
| 5. A. jobless | B. unemployment | C. workless | D. homeless |
| 6. A. discussion | B. disappointment | C. argument | D. agreement |
| 7. A. decrease | B. drop | C. loss | D. lack |
| 8. A. at | B. with | C. on | D. for |
| 9. A. allowed | B. caused | C. forced | D. done |
| 10. A. made | B. done | C. held | D. carried out |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

The Village

Most people in my country have only lived in cities for the past thirty years. Before that they lived in villages or small towns by the sea or in the

mountains. This is why it is not unusual to hear even young children who have lived in cities all their lives talking about 'their villages'. What they mean is the place where their parents grew up or previous generations of their family lived. Even today 'the village' is an important part of the lives of the majority of people who now make their living in cities. Most families still have a house in a village somewhere around the country and they return there in the summer or during other holidays to help with the family land or just to spend time with friends and relatives. There is a wonderful sense of community and a shared past in these villages which is so different from the cities where most of us live. If these villages can survive, I am sure people will find it easier to spend time in them in the future. People who have made money in the cities will start to invest in their old family homes and help to maintain this lovely aspect of family life in my country.

1. It can be inferred from the text that
 - A. A majority of people in the country have lived in cities most of their lives.
 - B. Before living in cities, most people in the country lived in villages or small towns.
 - C. All the people in the country have lived in cities for the past thirty years.
 - D. Most people have never lived in cities before.
2. Which of the following is NOT true ?
 - A. It is usual to hear people there talking about 'their village'.
 - B. 'The village' is still an important part of the lives of most people who are living in cities.
 - C. In villages, there is a wonderful sense of community that cities do not have.
 - D. All the young children have lived all their lives in cities.
3. According to the text, most families
 - A. have a house in a village although they don't live there.
 - B. return to the village during holidays.
 - C. live with their friends and relatives in the village during holidays.
 - D. Both A and B are correct.
4. According to the text,
 - A. Many people still love the family life of these villages.
 - B. These villages no longer exist.
 - C. People will move to live in these villages in the future.
 - D. There is a shared past between villages and cities.

Progress test 2

(Units 5 - 8)

I. PHONETICS

Chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho các câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following has a different vowel sound?
A. wild B. milk C. style D. life
2. Which of the following does NOT have its vowel pronounced as /əʊ/?
A. clothes B. whole C. grow D. love
3. Which of the following has a different final sound?
A. preserve B. fire C. neighbour D. picture
4. Which of the following has the first consonant pronounced differently from the others?
A. climate B. culture C. comedy D. century
5. Which of the following has more than two vowel sounds?
A. profile B. movie C. athlete D. recipe
6. Which of the following has the stress on the second syllable?
A. create B. cycling C. solidarity D. confidence
7. All of the following are stressed on the first syllable EXCEPT
A. muscular B. remain C. movement D. obvious
8. Which of the following has the stress pattern different from the others?
A. pretend B. tragedy C. appear D. anticipate
9. Which of the following does NOT have its vowel pronounced as /ʌ/?
A. cut B. fun C. some D. tune
10. Which of the following has the stress on the last syllable?
A. imagine B. educational C. reservoir D. understand

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

A. Chọn trong số A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. If you buy things at markets, you should You may get things at only half price.
A. pay B. bargain C. trade D. socialise

12. markets can be found in the Mekong Delta.
A. Floating B. River C. Boat D. Love
13. One of watching TV is that there is too much violence in TV programmes.
A. advantage B. disadvantage C. good point D. effect
14. Hurry or you'll the bus.
A. catch B. go C. lose D. miss
15. I have never been able to my little brother at chess.
A. win B. lose C. beat D. play
16. Which of the following devices is often used for entertainment?
A. a washing machine B. a digital audio player
C. an air conditioner D. a CT scanner
17. It's quite interesting to live and work in a society like Australia's.
A. multi-functional B. multi-national
C. multi-cultural D. multi-purpose
18. Which of the following devices does not often have a screen?
A. a computer B. a video tape
C. a digital camera D. a television set

B. Chọn ra cụm từ gạch chân cần được sửa lỗi để các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

19. She told she couldn't come to the party on weekend.
A B C D
20. If you study hard, you would be able to get the scholarship.
A B C D
21. Jack succeeded in almost everything he did in spite all the difficulties.
A B C D
22. If the weather will be fine this weekend, we will go camping.
A B C D
23. Society changes greatly since the introduction of the computer.
A B C D
24. The football match has been cancelled because the bad weather.
A B C D
25. If someone treated me like that, I were very angry.
A B C D
26. If the case is too heavy, I will be able to help you carry it.
A B C D

38. He asked me for an excursion.
A. whether we are going B. where would we go
C. where were we going D. where we were going

D. Chọn trong số A, B, C và D câu đúng nhất được tạo ra từ những cụm từ cho sẵn.

39. *strong wind / school children / not have / go / school*
A. Despite the strong wind, school children didn't have to go to school.
B. Because of the strong wind, school children didn't have to go to school.
C. Although the wind strong, school children didn't have to go to school.
D. In spite of strong wind, school children don't have to go school
40. *Tim / lend / friend / car*
A. Tim refused to lend his friend new car.
B. Tim admitted to lend his friend his new car.
C. Tim agreed to lend his friend his new car.
D. Tim promised lending his friend his new car.
41. *boys / break / shop window*
A. The boys refused to have broken the shop window.
B. The boys denied breaking the shop window.
C. The boys apologised to break the shop window.
D. The boys told that they had broken the shop window.
42. *it / nice / we / tour / city*
A. If it will be nice, we make a tour of the city.
B. Unless it is nice, we will make a tour of the city.
C. If it is nice, we will make a tour of the city.
D. If it is nice, we will make a tour of city.
43. *young / I / swim / every morning*
A. When I was young, I used to go swimming every morning.
B. When I was young, I go swimming every morning.
C. As a young girl, I used to swimming every morning.
D. In spite of young, I go swimming every morning.
44. *houses / damage / storm / restore*
A. Many of the houses damaged in the storm have been restored.
B. Many houses which were damaged in the storm have restored.
C. Houses which were damaged by the storm are restored.
D. The houses damaged the storm have been restored.

45. cold / water / Jack / swim

- A. Although cold water, Jack decided to swim.
- B. Because the water was cold, Jack went for a swim.
- C. Because of the cold water, Jack had a swim.
- D. In spite of the cold water, Jack went for a swim.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Đọc đoạn văn sau, và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

The Internet is the best (46)..... of the technological revolution (47)..... as the Information Superhighway. Linked by computer through global (48)..... lines, users can speedily (49)..... information by connecting to the World Wide Web. Before the 'Web', only textual information could be flashed upon the computer (50)....., but thanks to a process (51)..... hypertext, visual images can easily be (52)..... by travelling through a maze of pages on Web (53)..... all over the world. The Internet is not independently (54)....., which ensures (55)..... of access to information.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 46. A. issue | B. problem | C. example | D. cause |
| 47. A. known | B. called | C. referred | D. named |
| 48. A. electric | B. wire | C. modem | D. telephone |
| 49. A. obtain | B. write | C. provide | D. learn |
| 50. A. image | B. screen | C. icon | D. glass |
| 51. A. known | B. that | C. called | D. with |
| 52. A. seen | B. copied | C. sent | D. accessed |
| 53. A. pages | B. sites | C. locations | D. places |
| 54. A. belonged | B. had | C. owned | D. kept |
| 55. A. freedom | B. ability | C. liberty | D. capability |

Revision Test 1

(Units 1 - 8)

I. PHONETICS

Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following has a different vowel sound?
A. swim B. trip C. ski D. win
2. Which of the following has its vowel pronounced as /ei/?
A. fame B. match C. camp D. plan
3. Which of the following has the final vowel pronounced differently from the others?
A. economy B. supply C. variety D. journey
4. Which of the following has the most vowel sounds?
A. beauty B. commercial C. environment D. international
5. Which of the following has the first vowel pronounced differently from the others?
A. collide B. pollution C. other D. material
6. Which of the following has the stress on the third syllable?
A. vegetation B. investment C. associated D. technology
7. All of the following are stressed on the second syllable EXCEPT
A. computer B. alarming C. photography D. poisonous
8. Which of the following has the stress pattern different from the others?
A. horizontal B. tragedy C. sympathy D. species
9. Which of the following does not have its final sounds pronounced as /ʒn/?
A. decision B. television C. collision D. expression
10. Which of the following does NOT have the stress on the last syllable?
A. affect B. nationwide C. entertainment D. magazine

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

A. Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. Working in groups, you can ideas and learn from your friends.
A. share B. say
C. receive D. cooperate

12. The adjective form of the noun 'infection' is
 A. infect B. infectious
 C. infective D. infected
13. The boy fell off the tree and was for an hour.
 A. unconscious B. impatient
 C. remarkable D. dedicated
14. Remember to the device before you try to fix it.
 A. undo B. unlock
 C. unbend D. unplug
15. The camping trip last week was We all had a good time.
 A. enjoyable B. temporary
 C. really confident D. regrettable
16. Having no breakfast is not a good way to You'd better try some sports.
 A. gain weight B. lose weight
 C. become fat D. look thinner
17. Today information is available from many different
 A. the mass media B. sources
 C. means of spreading D. programmes
18. The of traditional markets is an essential part of the village life.
 A. trading B. existence
 C. taste D. necessities

B. Chọn trong số những cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C, và D cụm từ sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.

19. English, French and Chinese, what language is the easiest?
 A B C D
20. You should avoid to stay out in the rain; you may get sick.
 A B C D
21. The disabled people should be given more opportunities to prove themselves.
 A B C D
22. He apologised to his father about not doing his homework.
 A B C D
23. Did you used to stay up late when you studied for the exam?
 A B C D
24. What will you do after class today?
 A B C D

25. If you won't do your homework, you can't watch that TV programme.

A

B

C

D

26. He didn't go to school in spite of his terrible headache.

A

B

C

D

27. The construction of the new bridge hasn't completed yet.

A

B

C

D

28. The boy insisted on going to school because of his broken arm.

A

B

C

D

C. Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

29. Tom's family was quite rich and he to school like us.

A. didn't use to walk

B. used not to walk

C. didn't used to walk

D. not used to walk

30. Where ? The manager's looking for you.

A. were you

B. were you going

C. have you been

D. are you going

31. I'll give you my toys if you the game.

A. will win

B. win

C. are winning

D. are going to win

32. Mike suggested instead of playing football.

A. to go fishing

B. us to go fishing

C. going fishing

D. go fishing

33. his poor living condition, Jim enjoys life and feels happy.

A. Although

B. Because of

C. Despite of

D. In spite of

34. The teacher asked Tim was so late for school.

A. why he

B. that why he

C. that he

D. if he

35. I really want to know solve this complicated problem.

A. how

B. how to

C. to

D. you to

36. My friends and I used to hiking when it was cool.

A. play

B. lose

C. win

D. go

37. Many young people skip lunch or dinner in order to

A. gain weight.

B. lose weight.

C. lost weight.

D. thinner.

- D. Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu in nghiêng đã cho.**

- BTTN A10 91

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau, và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, và C từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

MOTHER TERESA

Mother Teresa is one of the (44)..... influential personalities of the twentieth century. However, her life was (45)..... easy nor *glamorous*. When she was young, she went to India (46)..... a *missionary*. She became a (47)..... of English in a secondary school. The school was in a nice area but there were slums (48)..... . Conditions there were (49)..... terrible. She was (50)..... by what she saw. She (51)..... on leaving her comfortable convent and going to live (52)..... the poor. At first her superiors tried to (53)..... her from leaving the convent but in the end they (54)..... to let her go.

Soon other people heard about her work and came to help her. Although she had no money herself, she (55)..... in building shelters for the dying and schools for the poor. By the 1990s she had (56)..... famous and she was eventually given the Nobel Prize for her service to the poor.

Notes:

glamorous (adj.): hấp dẫn, quyến rũ

missionary (n.): nhà truyền giáo, người truyền đạo

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 44. A. more | B. most | C. much |
| 45. A. nor | B. either | C. neither |
| 46. A. as | B. to | C. like |
| 47. A. professor | B. trainer | C. teacher |
| 48. A. next | B. nearby | C. beside |
| 49. A. very | B. absolutely | C. awfully |
| 50. A. horrified | B. depressing | C. sad |
| 51. A. decided | B. though | C. insisted |
| 52. A. between | B. among | C. along |
| 53. A. persuade | B. convince | C. discourage |
| 54. A. agreed | B. accepted | C. allowed |
| 55. A. won | B. succeeded | C. managed |
| 56. A. became | B. been | C. become |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bằng cách chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong bốn khả năng đã cho.

I think I'm quite selective in my viewing habits. The TV doesn't *dominate* my life and given the choice I could take it or leave it. I'd never come home

and switch it on just for want of anything better to do. Documentaries in particular have always fascinated me, probably because I always feel they are very informative. That is until recently when I read a worrying article about how a lot of them are fixed in some way. For instance, there was one documentary which featured an interview with a millionaire drug **dealer** who turned out to be an unemployed accountant, and another one, a consumer watchdog programme in which a **cockroach** was planted in the kitchen of a restaurant in order to make the report more dramatic. This kind of thing has brought home to me the fact that TV is just another commercial enterprise **vying for** an audience, and you can't always believe what you see on the screen.

Notes

dominate (v.) : chi phối; chiếm ưu thế

dealer (n.) : người buôn bán, nhà buôn

cockroach (n.) : con gián

vie (for sth) (v.) : cạnh tranh, giành giật

57. According to the reading, the writer
- A. watches any TV programme.
 - B. chooses certain programmes to watch.
 - C. has a bad viewing habit.
 - D. always turns on the TV when he comes home.
58. He finds documentaries fascinating because
- A. they are particular.
 - B. he wants something better to do.
 - C. they are fixed in some way.
 - D. they are very informative.
59. The drug dealer in the interview is actually
- A. an accountant who is out of work.
 - B. a millionaire.
 - C. a consumer.
 - D. an unemployed drug dealer.
60. The writer's purpose in giving the two examples of documentaries is ...
- A. to prove that TV programmes are always fixed in some ways.
 - B. to show people how all documentaries are fixed.
 - C. to make documentaries more dramatic.
 - D. to show people that not everything on TV is true.

Answer Sheet for Revision Test 1

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	51. (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	52. (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	53. (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	54. (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	55. (A) (B) (C) (D)
26. (A) (B) (C) (D)	56. (A) (B) (C) (D)
27. (A) (B) (C) (D)	57. (A) (B) (C) (D)
28. (A) (B) (C) (D)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D)
29. (A) (B) (C) (D)	59. (A) (B) (C) (D)
30. (A) (B) (C) (D)	60. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Unit 9 Undersea World

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa tương đương với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

- Dolphins are fascinating to many people.
A. threatening B. attractive and interesting
C. dangerous D. frightening
- There have been many stories about dolphins rescuing people at sea.
A. saving B. helping
C. carrying D. protecting
- Some scientists believe that dolphins should be left to live in their natural habitat.
A. behaviours B. population
C. ecology D. environment
- Playing with dolphins is believed to help improve the life quality of people with health problems.
A. increase B. prolong
C. make better D. strengthen
- Some specialists say that contact with people changes dolphins' behaviour, and this is not good for them.
A. eating habits B. way of acting
C. actions D. way of thinking

Exercise 2: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

- You can't move that wardrobe without; it's dangerous.
A. assistant B. assistance C. assist D. assisting
- The noise from the party next door was a to the boy; he couldn't concentrate on his lesson.
A. disturbance B. disturb C. disturbing D. disturbed
- Don't you think these workers need to wear clothing? These chemicals are very dangerous.
A. protection B. protected C. protect D. protective
- Living in big cities is convenient but very
A. stressing B. stressful C. stressed D. stressfully

5. You should be of dolphins. They may be very dangerous.
A. cautious B. caution C. cautiously D. cautioned

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, và C đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following is not a fish?
A. trout B. tuna C. dolphin D. crocodile
2. Which of the following is different from the others in the group?
A. dolphins B. seals C. sharks D. whales
3. Which of the following animals is not warm-blooded?
A. humans B. snakes C. dolphins D. buffalos
4. Which of the following has its noun form different from the verb form?
A. rescue B. report C. kiss D. improve
5. Which of the following is the odd one out?
A. fascinating B. dangerous C. disturbing D. angry
6. Which of the following adjectives is not often used to talk about dolphins?
A. harmful B. warm-blooded C. friendly D. fascinating

Exercise 4: Chọn tính từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu trong hội thoại sau.

1. X: Don't you think that our teacher is a bit
at times?
Y: What makes you think so?
X: Well, for example, yesterday he was wearing two different-coloured socks.
(A) fair-haired
(B) old-fashioned
(C) absent-minded
(D) good-looking
2. X: Have you heard of Mother Teresa?
Y: No, who's she?
X: She was a missionary who helped many people out of their poor condition.
(A) warm-blooded
(B) cool-headed
(C) easy-going
(D) kind-hearted
(A) close-minded.

3. X: I didn't vote for Mike. He's (B) open-minded.
(C) old-fashioned.
(D) poorly-educated.
- Y: What makes you think so? He's quite nice.
- X: Yes, I agree, but he never considers the ideas of others.
4. X: What about Julie?
- Y: Julie is suitable for it. A judge should be (A) strong-willed,
(B) good-hearted,
(C) open-minded,
(D) coolheaded,
always willing to consider new ideas.
- X: I can't agree with you more.
5. X: What do you think of that (A) blue-eyed
(B) curly-haired singer?
(C) kind-hearted
(D) strong-minded
- Y: Which one? Almost all African girls look that way.
6. X: How did you do in the test?
- Y: Very well, I think. I prefer (A) open-ended
(B) multiple choice questions like
(C) close-ended
(D) open-minded
that. We can have an idea of what we really think and understand.
- X: I agree. But I didn't have much to write.

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D lý do hoặc lời giải thích thích hợp nhất cho các câu hỏi sau.

- Why should we protect endangered species like tigers, panda and elephants?
 - Because they have been killed by poachers.
 - Because they are part of the ecology and can help maintain the balance of the ecosystem.
 - Because they provide precious products .
- Why do poachers kill rare animals like elephants or rhinos?
 - Because these animals are dangerous.

- B. Because they want to protect the environment.
 - C. Because they can make big sums of money by selling their tusks.
3. Why should we use natural resources carefully?
 - A. Because they are limited and non-renewable.
 - B. Because they are dangerous.
 - C. Because there aren't enough for us.
 4. Why do so many children read the *Harry Potter* books?
 - A. Because it is so interesting.
 - B. Because they tell fascinating stories.
 - C. Because the children like reading books.
 5. Why do we have to follow the traffic regulations?
 - A. Because it is safe for us and other people when travelling.
 - B. Because violation of these regulations will be punished.
 - C. Because we need to follow them.

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. The 22nd Sea Games,, was a great success.

A. which was held in Vietnam	B. holding in Vietnam
C. held in Vietnam	D. both A and C are correct
2. who pass the tests can attend the course.

A. Students	B. The students
C. The student	D. Student
3. My best friend, Janet, is a pretty, girl.

A. blond-hair	B. hair-blond
C. blond-haired	D. blonded-hair
4. Is that your phone ringing?

A. is	B. which is
C. which are	D. that
5. Sydney, in 1788, is a big city of Australia.

A. which founded	B. which was founded
C. found	D. both B and C are correct
6. I picked up the purse lying on the front step.

A. , that was	B. that
C. that was	D. , which was
7. Her sister, is still in high school.

A. who is 16	B. who is 16,
C. that is 16	D. which is 16,

8. A wild-life reserve is a place animals are protected.
 A. which B. that
 C. when D. where
9. *Terminator 2*,, includes new special effects.
 A. which an excellent sequel to the original *Terminator*
 B. an excellent sequel to the original *Terminator*
 C. that is an excellent sequel to the original *Terminator*
 D. is an excellent sequel to the original *Terminator*
10. Jackie Chan, is an actor himself.
 A. who do the stunts for other actors,
 B. who does the stunts for other actors,
 C. that does the stunts for other actors,
 D. whom does the stunts for other actors,

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số những cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.

1. Hundreds of houses were build for poor people last year.
 A B C D
2. The men are being questioned the police at the station.
 A B C D
3. Our school which was built over a century ago, is still very beautiful.
 A B C D
4. The boys which live next door make so much noise.
 A B C D
5. Pablo Picasso, that died in 1973, was a painter and sculptor.
 A B C D
6. Mr Brown, who daughters are successful businesswomen, is very proud.
 A B C D
7. Dolphins are classified by mammals, not fish.
 A B C D
8. I need the book I lend you last week.
 A B C D

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fish</u> | B. <u>fash</u> ion | C. <u>oce</u> an | D. <u>se</u> a |
| 2. A. <u>sh</u> ark | B. <u>st</u> ar | C. <u>cr</u> ab | D. <u>f</u> ar |
| 3. A. <u>ma</u> rine | B. <u>ma</u> mmal | C. <u>ma</u> ny | D. <u>f</u> actor |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. <u>waste</u> | B. <u>trade</u> | C. <u>water</u> | D. <u>whale</u> |
| 5. A. <u>catch</u> | B. <u>habitat</u> | C. <u>match</u> | D. <u>rate</u> |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. creature | B. dolphin | C. pigment | D. destroy |
| 7. A. exception | B. flexible | C. position | D. develop |
| 8. A. vegetation | B. material | C. expose | D. marine |
| 9. A. recover | B. collision | C. irritation | D. equipment |
| 10. A. environment | B. habitat | C. attitude | D. factor |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Behind the Dolphin's Smile

People love dolphins. We rush to look at them in seaside marinas, films and TV (1)..... . Yet according to the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society their plight is desperate.

Dolphins hold a special place in our affections. They are among the most intelligent animals we know, they are sensitive to human emotions, and they (2)..... us to dream of wonderful freedom out in the wild seas.

This love affair has been encouraged by TV. First there was *Flipper*, and now there's Darwin, the star of *Seaquest*. (3)..... , these happy portrayals hide the reality of life for dolphins in the (4)..... and overfished seas of the late 20th century. (...)

The complicated habits of the dolphins (5)..... it difficult to decide on the exact reasons for their reduction in numbers. The overfishing which is (6)..... reducing the world's fish stocks and which is (7)..... to destroy local fishing industries, also threatens porpoises and dolphins.

They are also in (8)..... of getting caught in fishermen's nets which are thought to be invisible to them.

But perhaps the (9)..... controversial threat to dolphins is the one posed by human disturbance. In the sea, noise pollution - from ships, oil wells and so on - is transmitted four times (10)..... efficiently than

in the air. This may disturb the dolphins in ways that we do not yet understand.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. programmes | B. company | C. performances | D. shows |
| 2. A. make | B. cause | C. allow | D. let |
| 3. A. Although | B. However | C. Despite | D. Therefore |
| 4. A. polluted | B. damaged | C. destroyed | D. spoilt |
| 5. A. cause | B. work | C. make | D. enable |
| 6. A. increasingly | B. completely | C. totally | D. dramatically |
| 7. A. encouraging | B. threatening | C. frightening | D. allowing |
| 8. A. danger | B. need | C. care | D. fear |
| 9. A. most | B. biggest | C. mostly | D. greatest |
| 10. A. much | B. far | C. better | D. more |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

WHALES

How far would you travel for a good meal? If you were a humpback whale, the answer would be five thousand miles. These large sea animals travel at least that far from their winter home off the coast of Columbia to their summer feeding areas off Antarctica. The distance covered by some types of whale is amazing, especially when you consider their enormous size. The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived and it can weigh as much as thirty elephants. It comes as no surprise, therefore, to hear that ancient folk legends tell of sailors mistaking these creatures for islands.

The more we find out about whales, the more wonderful they seem. Some species can hold their breath for more than an hour and dive to a depth of over 2000 metres. They use a system of sounds known as echo-location to find the fish they eat and they have further sounds to keep in touch with each other. The noises they produce can travel hundreds of miles under water. Some species seem to sing complicated songs which consist of a number of separate themes, sung in a specific order which can last up to half an hour or more. If you ever get the chance to see one of these great creatures in the wild, you will understand why they have inspired so many legends.

1. It can be inferred from the text that
A. the humpback whale travels a few thousand miles to have a good meal.

- B. Antarctica is the home of the humpback whale.
 - C. the distance from the coast of Columbia to Antarctica is approximately five thousand miles.
 - D. there's no food for the humpback whale in winter.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The blue whale is the largest animal on earth.
 - B. The blue whale is very much bigger than the elephant.
 - C. According to legends, the blue whale was mistaken for an island.
 - D. Although very big, the whale travels an amazingly short distance.
3. According to the text,
- A. some species of whale can stop breathing for more than an hour.
 - B. Some species of whale can dive to a depth of over 2000 kilometres.
 - C. The noises made by whales can travel very fast under water.
 - D. All the above statements are correct.
4. It can be inferred from the text that whales
- A. keep in touch with their fish they eat using sounds.
 - B. use echo-location to find food.
 - C. seem able to sing human songs.
 - D. have created many legends.
5. According to the text, the songs of whales
- A. have the same themes.
 - B. are quite complex.
 - C. are sung in a random order.
 - D. last at least an hour.

V. WRITING

Sau đây là ba bức thư mời. Hãy đọc và chọn bức thư thích hợp và logic nhất.

A Letter of Invitation

A. Dear Jimmy,

The main reason I'm writing is to tell you that Lucy and I are staying at uncle Frank's house in Wales for the Easter holidays. Would you like to come and stay for a few days? It's a very beautiful place near the beach.

Sorry I haven't written for so long but I've been really busy with the new job. I hope you're well and still enjoying life at university.

Can you give me a ring to let me know if you're interested? We'd

love to see you.

See you soon.

Mike

B Dear Jimmy,

Sorry I haven't written for so long but I've been really busy with the new job. I hope you're well and still enjoying life at university.

Can you give me a ring to let me know if you're interested? We'd love to see you.

The main reason I'm writing is to tell you that Lucy and I are staying at uncle Frank's house in Wales for the Easter holidays. Would you like to come and stay for a few days? It's a very beautiful place near the beach.

See you soon.

Mike

C Dear Jimmy,

Sorry I haven't written for so long but I've been really busy with the new job. I hope you're well and still enjoying life at university.

The main reason I'm writing is to tell you that Lucy and I are staying at uncle Frank's house in Wales for the Easter holidays. Would you like to come and stay for a few days? It's a very beautiful place near the beach.

Can you give me a ring to let me know if you're interested? We'd love to see you.

See you soon.

Mike

Conservation

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa tương đương với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

- Exercise 2: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

1. Today many governments have taken into consideration the of water resources.
A. conserve B. conservative C. conservation D. conservatism
2. The development of ecotourism is believed to have a to the conservation of the environment.
A. contribution B. contribute C. contributory D. contributed
3. You will enjoy watching animals in their natural environment at the wildlife
A. reservative B. reserve C. reservation D. reserved
4. You can make a of the area and enjoy the beauty of nature.
A. tourist B. tourism C. tour D. ecotourist
5. The of the National Park as an ecotourism site proves to be

effective and helps promote the economy.

- A. exploit B. exploitable C. exploited D. exploitation

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following verbs is the odd one out?
A. protect B. preserve
C. destroy D. conserve
2. Which of the following doesn't belong to the fauna?
A. insects B. plants
C. birds D. amphibians
3. Which of the following doesn't contribute to the conservation of the natural environment?
A. forestation B. deforestation
C. protecting wildlife D. preserving natural resources
4. Which of the following phrases expresses acceptance?
A. I'm afraid that ... B. I'd be very delighted ...
C. Thank you for your ... D. I'm terribly sorry but ...
5. What is the noun form of the verb 'destroy'?
A. destruction B. destructionment
C. destructive D. destroy

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn câu đúng cho mỗi trường hợp sau.

1. A. If I didn't have to work tonight,
B. If I don't have to work tonight,
.... I would go with you to the party.
2. A. If the public transport system were better,
B. If the public transport system is better,
.... more and more people would use it instead of their motorbikes.
3. If you had been at the meeting last night, ...
A. you would have a nice surprise.
B. you would have had a nice surprise.
4. A. If Tony weren't so absent-minded,
B. If Tony hadn't been so absent-minded,
.... he would be an excellent manager.

5. If you are late again, ...
 - A. you'd lose your job.
 - B. you'll lose your job.
6. A. Had I gone to medical school,
 B. If I went to medical school,
 ... I would be a doctor now.
7. If Jim had followed his parents' advice, ...
 - A. he would have been very successful.
 - B. he wouldn't fail the exams.
8. A. If I knew more about the Internet,
 B. Had I known more about the Internet,
 ... I would have been offered that job.

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. We (A) should
 (B) shouldn't keep our promises.
 (C) ought
2. I can't go out tonight. I (A) should
 (B) shouldn't to do my homework.
 (C) ought
3. I think you (A) shouldn't
 (B) should see the doctor. It can be dangerous.
 (C) better
4. To reduce air pollution, we (A) should
 (B) ought use public transport more.
 (C) shouldn't
5. You (A) should
 (B) ought to stop smoking for your child's sake.
 (C) had better
6. To conserve natural resources, we (A) oughtn't
 (B) shouldn't recycle things.
 (C) should
7. We (A) should
 (B) shouldn't do some sport to stay healthy.
 (C) ought
8. The storm is coming. You (A) had better
 (B) ought not to go.
 (C) should

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, và C câu thích hợp nhất cho mỗi tình huống đã nêu.

1. *The scenery is beautiful but Ken can't take a photo because he doesn't have his camera.*
 - A. If Ken has his camera, he can take a photo.
 - B. If Ken had his camera, he could take a photo.
 - C. If Ken had had his camera, he could have taken a photo.
2. *You must apologise; otherwise I'll never speak to you again.*
 - A. If you didn't apologise, I would never speak to you again.
 - B. If I were you, I would apologise.
 - C. If you don't apologise, I'll never speak to you again.
3. *Tim didn't play in the school team yesterday, and we didn't win.*
 - A. If Tim had played in the school team, we could have won.
 - B. If Tim played in the school team, we could win.
 - C. If Tim had played in the school team, we could win.
4. *Joe didn't study his lessons last night, so now he can't answer the questions.*
 - A. If Joe had studied his lessons last night, he could answer the questions now.
 - B. If Joe had studied his lessons last night, he could have answered the questions now.
 - C. If Joe studied his lessons last night, he would answer the questions now.
5. *The twins worn different clothes, so we could tell them apart.*
 - A. If the twins didn't wear different clothes, we couldn't tell them apart.
 - B. If the twins hadn't worn wear different clothes, we couldn't have told them apart.
 - C. If the twins had worn different clothes, we could have told them apart.
6. *We are standing in a queue because Hoa didn't book a table in advance.*
 - A. If Hoa booked a table, we wouldn't stand here in a queue.
 - B. If Hoa had booked a table, we wouldn't have stood here in a queue.
 - C. If Hoa had booked a table, we wouldn't be standing here in a queue.
7. *Kay wants to buy that hat but she doesn't have enough money.*
 - A. If Kay had enough money, she would buy that hat.
 - B. If Kay had had enough money, she would buy that hat.
 - C. If Kay has enough money, she will buy that hat.

8. *People destroyed forests, and now they are suffering from natural disasters.*

- A. If people hadn't destroyed forests, they wouldn't be suffering from natural disasters.
- B. If people hadn't destroyed forests, they wouldn't have been suffering from natural disasters.
- C. If people didn't destroy forests, they wouldn't be suffering from natural disasters.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong bốn khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Join Friends of the Earth

Our campaigns to protect the natural world could not have (1)..... without our supporters, whose (2)..... have helped us win some significant victories against some of the most (3)..... industrial companies in the world. We have raised public (4)..... of environmental issues in general, and recently we have campaigned to (5)..... the use of (6)..... CFCs illegal. (7)..... us now and help us find alternative (8)..... to world problems, and make our politicians sit up and listen.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. succeeded | B. failed |
| C. passed | D. managed |
| 2. A. helping | B. role |
| C. contributions | D. work |
| 3. A. big | B. powerful |
| C. largest | D. strong |
| 4. A. awareness | B. responsibility |
| C. conception | D. knowledge |
| 5. A. do | B. cause |
| C. work | D. make |
| 6. A. ozone-saving | B. ozone-destroying |
| C. ozone-friendly | D. ozone-endangering |
| 7. A. Participate in | B. Link with |
| C. Join | D. Take part in |
| 8. A. answers | B. replies |
| C. methods | D. solutions |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Water Conservation

Man and most animals need a constant supply of water to live. Farmers need water for their crops. Hydroelectric dams hold back needed water and provide water for homes and industries.

Trees, grasses, and other plant life play an important part in the natural circulation of water, and thus help conserve it. Without plants most water would run off as soon as it falls, taking away valuable soil. Rapid runoff would cause frequent floods, and leave little water during dry seasons.

Nature has many ways of conserving and controlling water. But man often upsets the water balance in his desire to grow more crops. He drains ponds, swamps, and wet lands. He plows under the natural sods, cuts timber, and dredges and straightens streams. These changes reduce natural storage of water and speed runoff.

Water can be held on the land by planting vegetation. Forests and grass should be planted where there are no natural growths. Dams built across rivers help hold back the water. Reservoirs behind the dams store water during wet seasons for use in dry seasons. Dams help prevent floods by controlling the flow of water.

Many towns and cities get their water from nearby lakes and rivers. Some communities dump sewage and garbage into the water, making it unfit to drink. Water pollution is one of our most serious problems. Progressive cities have sewage treatment plants. These plants return only safe water to the streams or lakes. Many states have laws that prohibit companies from dumping raw industrial wastes, such as liquids from a metal-plating factory, into streams. These wastes often endanger the supply of drinking water. They also kill fish. Most industrial wastes can be treated to make them harmless.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as part of the natural circulation of water?
 - A. Trees.
 - B. Plants.
 - C. Dams.
 - D. Grasses.
2. According to the passage, what would happen if there were no plants?
 - A. Valuable soil would be taken away.
 - B. Man would die.
 - C. There would be more floods.
 - D. Both A and C.

3. When man drains ponds and swamps, cuts timber, and dredges streams, etc. he
 A. increases natural storage of water. B. speeds runoff.
 C. upsets the water balance. D. Both B and C.
4. Dams are built to help
 A. store water for dry seasons. B. cross rivers.
 C. control the flow of water. D. both A and B.
5. When sewage and garbage are dumped into rivers, the water may become
 A. very unfit. B. too polluted to drink.
 C. most serious. D. safe water.
6. In many states, companies are to dump raw industrial wastes into streams.
 A. allowed B. not allowed
 C. not prohibited D. not punished

IV. PHONETICS

Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D câu trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

1. Which of the following words contains the sound / ɔɪ / ?
 A. forest B. exploit C. boat D. promote
2. Which of the following words does **not** contain the sound / eɪ / ?
 A. make B. trace C. graceful D. natural
3. Which is the correct phonemic script for 'conservation'?
 A. / ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn / B. / ˌkənzəˈveɪʃn /
 C. / ˌkɒnsəˈvæʃn / D. / ˌkənˈsəveɪʃn /
4. Which of the following gives the correct stress pattern of 'diversity'?
 A. DIversity B. diVERsity C. diverSIty D. diversiTY
5. Which of the following contains the sound /əʊ / ?
 A. promote B. economy C. flora D. flourish
6. Which option contains a final vowel sound as in ' tree'?
 A. provide B. species C. site D. area
7. Which option contains a final consonant sound as in ' park'?
 A. value B. development C. diversity D. fauna
8. Which of the following has the most syllables?
 A. government B. ecotourism C. visitor D. establish

9. How many syllables does the word 'geographical' contain?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
10. Which of the following sounds does 'damage' contain ?
A. / ɪ / B. / eɪ / C. / dʒ / D. / g /

V. WRITING: A Letter of Acceptance or Refusal

Exercise 1: Sau đây là bức thư mời mà Jane đã nhận được từ Lucy và John, bạn của cô. Đọc các bức thư phúc đáp A, B, và C và chọn xem bức thư nào là thư phúc đáp mà Jane gửi cho Lucy và John.

Hi Jane,

We're going for a picnic in the park after class today. Do you want to come? Bring something to eat and drink, and meet us in the reception area at 5 p.m.

See you then.

Lucy and John

Replying to invitations

A.

Dear Lucy and John,

Thank you very much for inviting me out. It was very kind of you. I'd love to come, but next weekend I am going shopping with my mother, so the weekend after that would be best for me. I'm looking forward to seeing you then.

Best wishes,

Jane

B.

Dear Lucy and John,

That sounds great. Thanks for inviting. I'll get some soda, and some bread and cheese.

See you at four.

Jane

C.

Dear Lucy and John,

Thanks for inviting me. I'd really love to come. I'll get to your house at around 4 o'clock.

Looking forward to trying your cooking.

See you at 4.

Jane

Exercise 2: Trong các bức thư phúc đáp trên, bức thư nào là thư từ chối (Letter of Refusal)?

1. A

2. B

3. C

Jokingly

Passenger:

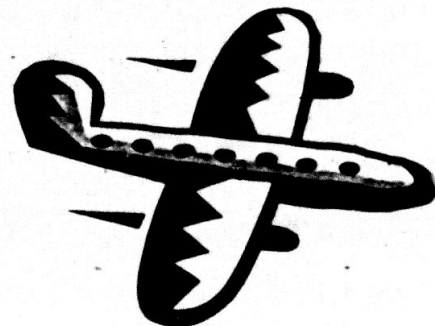
I have to be in Paris at 3:30 on Friday afternoon. How long does it take to fly there?

Airline Clerk:

Just a minute.

Passenger:

Thanks very much.



Review 3

(Units 9 - 10)

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Chọn trong số A, B, C và D cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. Earnest Hemmingway worked as a war correspondent during the Second World War.
A. journalist
B. mail deliverer
C. protestor
D. article writer
2. We've decided to go for a picnic this weekend.
A. camping
B. pleasure trip including meals out of doors
C. sightseeing
D. the seaside
3. My father likes watching documentary films. He says you learn a lot about the world around.
A. fiction
B. showing factual events
C. travel
D. science
4. The press seems to support the Government's foreign policy.
A. business for publishing
B. act of pushing
C. population
D. media
5. There was a school of whales moving towards the ship.
A. a building
B. a large number
C. a fisher ship
D. a tail
6. Today many governments are concerned about the conservation of water resources.
A. talk
B. preservation
C. waste
D. usefulness
7. Jack has just had his car fixed.
A. installed
B. painted
C. repaired
D. fastened
8. My brother has become muscular since he took up weight-lifting.
A. taller
B. handsome
C. with better outlook
D. with strong muscles

9. English people are thought to be cold and reserved.
 A. booked in advance B. reluctant to show feelings
 C. kept for later use D. polite
10. This seems to be a case of racial discrimination.
 A. differences in races
 B. problem of races
 C. treating a person differently because of his race
 D. a controversial issue

B. Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, và C cụm từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. is a word used to describe a person who is not considered modern.
 A. Old-fashioned B. Close-minded C. Good-looking
12. is a word used to describe a person who has a lively and energetic character.
 A. Easy-going B. Kind-hearted C. High-spirited
13. is a word used to describe a person who is determined to do something in his or her own way.
 A. Strong-willed B. Absent-minded C. Good-natured
14. Some insects are to crops.
 A. destruction B. destructive D. destroy
15. It is said that is better than cure.
 A. prevent B. preventive C. prevention
16. Endangered animals should be from poachers by law.
 A. protect B. protection C. protected
17. Pandas and tigers are in danger of becoming
 A. extinct B. extinction C. extinctive
18. We were told to be of strangers.
 A. cautious B. caution C. cautionary

C. Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

19. If she had studied the culture, she the problem then.
 A. would understand B. would have understood
 C. would have understand D. had understood
20. The doctor I spoke to told me to take a rest.

- A. who
C. whose
- B. to whom
D. to which

21. The man was lost had to wait at the airport.
A. whose luggage
C. who luggage
- B. which his luggage
D. his luggage
22. What if you found a lot of money?
A. will you do
C. would you do
- B. would you have done
D. did you do
23. The red car in the street will be fined by the police.
A. that is parked
C. whose owner parks
- B. which parked
D. which parking
24. The new shopping centre, tomorrow, was designed by my best friend's brother.
A. which will be opened
C. which open
- B. that will be opened
D. where will be opened
25. The village of Elie, for holidays, is now a noisy town.
A. which they used to go
C. which used to go
- B. that they used to go
D. where they used to go
26. If I were you, I the job offer.
A. will accept
C. would have accepted
- B. would accept
D. had accepted

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong bốn khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Earth is the only (0).....*place*.... we know of in the universe that can support human life, (27)..... human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. At the moment (28)..... by a quarter of the world's people to (29)..... on consuming two-thirds of the world's resources, and by half of the people (30)..... to stay alive, are destroying the (31)..... resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (32)..... built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (33)..... . We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a (34)....., the planet's ability to support people is being (35)..... at the very time when rising human

numbers and consumption are (36)..... increasingly heavy demands on it.

The earth's (37)..... resources are there for us to use. We need foods, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (38)..... us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are (39)..... and use the resources carefully, they will (40)..... indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively, they will soon (41)..... out and everyone will suffer.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 0. | A. place | B. situation | C. position | D. site |
| 27. | A. contrary | B. still | C. although | D. while |
| 28. | A. tries | B. goes | C. attempts | D. moves |
| 29. | A. continue | B. carry | C. repeat | D. follow |
| 30. | A. just | B. already | C. for | D. entirely |
| 31. | A. alone | B. only | C. individual | D. lone |
| 32. | A. rather | B. sooner | C. neither | D. either |
| 33. | A. completely | B. quite | C. greatly | D. utterly |
| 34. | A. development | B. result | C. reaction | D. product |
| 35. | A. lessened | B. narrowed | C. reduced | D. lost |
| 36. | A. doing | B. having | C. taking | D. making |
| 37. | A. natural | B. real | C. living | D. genuine |
| 38. | A. hold | B. remain | C. keep | D. stay |
| 39. | A. sensitive | B. sensible | C. brilliant | D. able |
| 40. | A. stand | B. go | C. last | D. secure |
| 41. | A. break | B. run | C. lose | D. come |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

TOURISM AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Although tourism can be a saviour in some instances, it can also have very negative effects. Either way, tourism itself is a major environmental issue (it is one of the largest global industries) and it is impossible to ignore.

When a destination cannot cope with the number of tourists attracted to it, great damage can be inflicted on the natural and social environments. A classic example of this is Victoria Falls, shared by Zimbabwe and Zambia in southern Africa. In 1996 almost 300,000 visitors came to the Falls, up from 80,000 in 1986. In another 10 years the figure could be 1.5 million. New hotels and lodges are being built or redeveloped on both sides of the Falls. The population of Chinotimba township (rarely seen by tourists) has also increased massively as local people are attracted by work opportunities.

This huge increase in numbers causes destruction and pollution on the environment.

42. The word 'instances' in line one is closest in meaning to
- A. examples B. cases
C. places D. countries
43. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- A. Tourism is one of the largest industries in the world.
B. Tourism can have very bad effects on the environment.
C. Tourism should be ignored because of its negative effects.
D. Both A and B.
44. It can be inferred that
- A. A destination can not cope with too many tourists attracted to it.
B. tourism can damage the social environment as well.
C. Victoria Falls belong to South Africa.
D. Victoria Falls have been greatly damaged on the natural but not social environment.
45. Which of the following is NOT true about Victoria Falls?
- A. The Falls are on both Zimbabwean and Zambian lands.
B. The number of visitors to the Falls could be 1.5 million in 2006.
C. The number of visitors in 2006 is estimated to be 5 times bigger than in 1986.
D. Tourism has done great damage to the natural and social environments of Victoria Falls.

III. PHONETICS

Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

46. A. tastes B. leaves C. weeks D. roofs
47. A. desert B. revere C. device D. predict
48. A. fought B. caught C. bought D. plough
49. A. tour B. pour C. court D. short
50. A. thousand B. thick C. healthy D. other

National Parks

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ / cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. This park is home to a unique species of tree called *kim giao*.
A. unusual
B. strange and special
C. precious
D. only one
2. The wood of these trees was used to make chopsticks for kings and noble people in ancient times.
A. old
B. past
C. long
D. kings and queens'
3. The National Parks are the place where endangered species are protected.
A. dangerous
B. being in danger of extinction
C. harmful
D. rare and precious
4. The north rim of the canyon has an average annual rainfall of about 660 millimeters.
A. usual
B. common
C. yearly
D. total amount
5. Kakadu National Park was established to maintain a good balance in ecology.
A. preserve
B. remain
C. provide
D. establish

- is an animal that lives both on land and water.
A. Mammal B. Reptile C. Amphibian D. Rodent
- An animal in which the female gives birth to babies, not eggs, and feeds them on milk from her own body is called
A. primate B. mammal C. reptile D. bird
- is an animal whose blood temperature changes with the outside temperature and whose body is covered by scales or plates.
A. Reptile B. Rodent C. Mammal D. Insect
- Turtles, like snakes, are
A. reptiles B. amphibians C. birds D. insects

5. Unlike whales and dolphins, sharks are
A. mammals B. fish C. amphibians D. reptiles
6. Chicken, like parrots, are
A. mammals B. birds C. insects D. reptiles
7. Elephants are the largest land in the world.
A. birds B. fish C. mammals D. amphibians
8. Tigers, rhinos, pandas are species that need to be protected from poaching.
A. dangerous B. special C. endanger D. endangered

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn trong số những cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.

1. Only a few of the people inviting to the party came to it.
A B C D
2. This school was found in the late 1890s.
A B C D
3. You will never feel disappointing with Tim or what he does.
A B C D
4. The roof should be repair soon.
A B C D
5. Remember to send me a picture when you have had the films develop.
A B C D
6. A wildlife reserve is a place where wild animals protected.
A B C D
7. Who is that man who talking to your father over there?
A B C D
8. This problem can solved in a second by the computer.
A B C D
9. Lucy have been trying to lose weight without success.
A B C D
10. It's the third building at the right from the corner.
A B C D

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Nancy has had her flât several times this year.
A. paint B. painted
C. is painted D. to be painted

2. The girl is a smart student in my class.
 A. who standing over there B. standing over there
 C. is standing over there D. both B and C are correct
3. The endangered species from poachers.
 A. must protect B. must protected
 C. must be protected D. must be protecting
4. We were all to hear about the breakup of their marriage.
 A. shocking B. shock
 C. shocked D. feel shocked
5. This tall building last year.
 A. was completing B. completed
 C. was completed D. was complete
6. Packages will be taken away by the airport police.
 A. left unattended B. are left unattended
 C. which left unattended D. that left unattended
7. The conference next month might change the future of the school.
 A. takes place B. taking place
 C. which take place D. which taking place
8. We all find to do this kind of job.
 A. it exhausting B. it exhausted
 C. it exhaust D. it is exhausted
9. the question, Larry gave a wrong answer.
 A. Misunderstanding B. Misunderstood
 C. Misunderstand D. He misunderstood
10. The joke was funny, no one laughed.
 A. although B. but
 C. despite D. even though

Exercise 3: Chọn hình thức mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn đúng nhất cho mỗi câu sau.

1. *John wrote a note to the girl who lives next door.*
 A. John wrote a note to the girl living next door.
 B. John wrote a note to the girl lived next door.
 C. John wrote a note to the girl lives next door.
2. *Chu Van An, which is a big school in Hanoi, is very famous.*
 A. Chu Van An, being a big school in Hanoi, is very famous.

- B Chu Van An, a big school in Hanoi, is very famous.
 C Chu Van An, is a big school in Hanoi, is very famous.

3. *Quoc Hoc High School, which was founded in 1896, is a beautiful school in Hue.*

- A Quoc Hoc High School, founded in 1896, is a beautiful school in Hue.
 B Quoc Hoc High School, being founded in 1896, is a beautiful school in Hue.
 C Quoc Hoc High School, four.ding in 1896, is a beautiful school in Hue.

4. *'Harry Potter', which was written by J. Rowling, is very popular with young children.*

- A 'Harry Potter', writing by J. Rowling, is very popular with young children.
 B 'Harry Potter', was written by J. Rowling, is very popular with young children.
 C 'Harry Potter', written by J. Rowling, is very popular with young children.

5. *I like 'Heal the World', which is a song written by Michael Jackson.*

- A I like 'Heal the World', is a song written by Michael Jackson.
 B I like 'Heal the World', a song written by Michael Jackson.
 C I like 'Heal the World', being a song written by Michael Jackson.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A park | B. than | C. warm | D. harmful |
| 2. A while | B. climate | C. reptile | D. rim |
| 3. A item | B. live | C. wild | D. fine |
| 4. A spray | B. survey | C. state | D. national |
| 5. A species | B. special | C. shark | D. spectacle |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. establish | B. present | C. manager | D. national |
| 7. A. preserve | B. condition | C. protect | D. chemical |
| 8. A. endangered | B. comparison | C. influence | D. unique |
| 9. A. ancient | B. species | C. permission | D. purchase |
| 10. A. exploration | B. scientific | C. reservation | D. extinction |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

ZOOS

Many people remember being taken to the zoo as a child. They remember especially the excitement of actually seeing animals for the first (1)....., when before they had only read about them in books or seen them on television. However, there is (2).....discussion today about the future of zoos and what their role should be.

Supporters of zoos claim that they have an educational (3)..... and represent a good way for people of (4)..... ages to learn more about the natural world. Also, zoos provide (5)..... for important research and frequently (6)..... scientists to help save those animals which are becoming increasingly rare in the wild.

Opponents, however, criticise zoos for a number of reasons. Firstly, they say that it is (7)..... to keep animals in cages. Even in the best zoos, animals may suffer because the places in which they have to live are both restricted and (8)..... . This can cause them to (9)..... stress and can affect their health. Secondly, they believe that money would be better spent on protecting animals in their (10)..... environment. Finally, opponents point out that most people nowadays can see well-made nature documentaries on television and that this is a much more valuable experience than going to a zoo.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. moment | B. event | C. occasion | D. time |
| 2. A. deep | B. considerable | C. large | D. important |
| 3. A. activity | B. function | C. situation | D. occupation |
| 4. A. several | B. both | C. all | D. every |
| 5. A. ways | B. reasons | C. methods | D. opportunities |
| 6. A. make | B. arrange | C. allow | D. let |
| 7. A. violent | B. severe | C. heavy | D. cruel |
| 8. A. designed | B. manufactured | C. artificial | D. false |
| 9. A. experience | B. have | C. create | D. bear |
| 10. A. standard | B. daily | C. typical | D. natural |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi.

ANIMAL RIGHTS

As an animal lover, I get very upset when I hear stories about cruelty to animals. I am totally against using animals in laboratory experiments - especially if it's just to test cosmetics.

I am also strongly against keeping animals in captivity. Animals should be in the wild where they belong, not in zoos or circuses.

Why is it that endangered species and beautiful animals, like leopards, are hunted for their skins when synthetic alternatives are now available? And as we continue to cut down the rainforests, we are destroying animals' natural habitats and more and more of them are becoming rare. The giant panda, for example, is almost extinct. If we are not careful, there won't be any animals left for our grandchildren to see!

1. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the text?
 - A. The writer disapproves of animals being used in laboratory experiments.
 - B. The writer gets upset to hear about people being cruel to animals.
 - C. The writer loves animals.
 - D. The writer thinks it's possible to use animals just to test cosmetics.
2. According to the writer, which of the following is a good place for animals?
 - A. zoos
 - B. captivity
 - C. the wild
 - D. circuses
3. Which of the following statements **cannot** be inferred from the text?
 - A. Synthetic alternatives are not as good as animal skins.
 - B. Endangered and beautiful animals are killed because of their skins.
 - C. Leopards are an endangered species.
 - D. The writer can't understand why people don't use synthetic alternatives and continue killing animals for their skins.
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
 - A. The rainforests are animals' natural habitats.
 - B. There are very few rainforests left.

- C. There are more and more rare animals.
 - D. Animals are becoming rare because all their habitats are destroyed.
5. Why is the giant panda mentioned in the text?
- A. because it is an extinct animal.
 - B. to give an example of animals becoming rare.
 - C. because it is a rare and precious animal.
 - D. to give an example of natural habitats being destroyed.
6. It can be inferred from the text that
- A. The rainforests continue to be cut down.
 - B. Our children's children may not see any animals if we keep destroying their natural habitats.
 - C. The giant panda is in danger of extinction.
 - D. All of the above.

Unit 12

Music

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ / cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Air, food and water are to life.
A. indispensable B. unimportant C. serious D. needed
2. Does Jazz music hold any for you?
A. interest B. excitement C. appeal D. like
3. Young people tend to pop and rock music to classical music.
A. like better B. prefer C. love D. enjoy
4. Pop music in the early twentieth century.
A. grew B. increased C. promoted D. emerged
5. Unlike pop music, rock-'n'-roll, or Jazz, folk music has been orally.
A. performed B. transmitted C. sung D. composed
6. John said he would come early that day but he didn't until late in the afternoon.
A. appear B. came C. reach D. arrive at
7. Most Vietnamese folk songs are written about life in areas.
A. urban B. rural C. city D. remote

Exercise 2: Chọn trong bốn khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following is the odd one out?
A. pop B. rock-'n'-roll C. piano D. country
2. Which of the following verbs is the odd one out in terms of relation to music?
A. compose B. enjoy C. play D. sing
3. Which of the following verbs does NOT go with the word 'music'?
A. listen to B. play C. sing D. enjoy
4. Which of the following is NOT a component of music?
A. audience B. rhythm C. sound D. melody
5. Which of the following word is not often used to talk about music?
A. musician B. audience C. singer D. viewer

Exercise 3: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. They all went home, without releasing the of the youngest boy.
A. disappearing B. appearance C. disappearance D. appearing
2. His as a well-known pop singer surprised his relatives.
A. emerge B. emergence C. emerging D. emergent
3. Unlike me, my best friend has a for rock music.
A. prefer B. preferential C. preference D. preferable
4. The idea of a picnic in the mountain was certainly to the young members.
A. appeal B. appealed C. appealingly D. appealing
5. They a live show to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their band.
A. arranged B. arranging C. arrangement D. arranges

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn trong số A, B, và C cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Think carefully before you decide because this is a deposit.
A. non-refundable B. non-smoking C. non-existent
2. Paul has a good sense of humour. On the journey to the camping site, he told jokes and funny stories
A. nonsense B. non-smoking C. non-stop
3. speakers of Vietnamese find it very difficult to distinguish the different tones.
A. Non-smoker B. Non-native C. Non-resident
4. '..... did you start learning English?' - 'Four years ago.'
A. Where B. When C. How
5. is the depth of the West Lake?
A. How B. What C. How deep
6. are we allowed to drive in the city centre?
A. What fast B. How far C. How fast
7. car is it? It looks expensive.
A. Who B. Whose C. Which
8. does it take you to walk to school?
A. How long B. How far C. How fast

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho.

1. *Only after he came home did he realise that he had left the keys in the office.*
A. He didn't realise he had left the keys in the office after he came home.
B. It was not until he came home that he realised he had left the keys in the office.
C. He realised that he had left the keys in the office on the way home.
2. *Jack didn't leave the shop before his mother bought him a toy car.*
A. It was not until his mother bought him a toy car that Jack left the shop.
B. Jack left the shop and his mother bought him a toy car.
C. His mother didn't buy Jack a toy car until he left the shop.
3. *The little girl kept crying until somebody gave her a milk box.*
A. It was not until somebody gave her a milk box that the little girl kept crying.
B. The little girl kept crying after somebody gave her a milk box.
C. Not until somebody gave her a milk box did the little girl stopped crying.
4. *The students couldn't do the assignment until they had finished reading the chapters.*
A. Only after the students had finished reading the chapters could they do the assignment.
B. It was until they had finished reading the chapters that the students could do the assignment.
C. The students couldn't do the assignment after they had finished reading the chapters.
5. *When did you buy this computer?*
A. How long have you bought this computer?
B. Since when have you had this computer?
C. How long did you buy this computer?

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, và C câu hỏi đúng nhất cho phần được gạch chân trong mỗi câu sau.

1. Please ask the cashier for a receipt.
A. Who should I ask for a receipt?
B. Who should ask me for a receipt?
C. Where should I ask for a receipt?

2. The young businessman pays his staff well.
 - A. Who pays his staff well?
 - B. Who does the young businessman pay well?
 - C. What does the young businessman do?
3. Lucy won the first prize in the competition.
 - A. Who won the first prize in the competition?
 - B. What did Lucy win in the competition?
 - C. Which prize did Lucy win in the competition?
4. Trinh Cong Son died in April 1 2001 in Ho Chi Minh City.
 - A. Where did Trinh Cong Son die?
 - B. When did Trinh Cong Son die?
 - C. How did Trinh Cong Son die?
5. Tom speaks French very well.
 - A. What does Tom do?
 - B. How well does Tom speak French?
 - C. How does Tom speak French?

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>m</u> usic | B. <u>v</u> isit | C. <u>c</u> lassical | D. <u>z</u> oo |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ivil | B. <u>c</u> omedy | C. <u>c</u> oncern | D. <u>ch</u> aracter |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> ost | B. <u>sh</u> ow | C. <u>s</u> ocial | D. <u>r</u> ock |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> artoon | B. <u>w</u> atch | C. <u>m</u> arch | D. <u>p</u> art |
| 5. A. <u>l</u> ove | B. <u>c</u> ountry | C. <u>c</u> ompose | D. <u>m</u> uch |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6. A. successful | B. horror | C. release | D. receive |
| 7. A. industry | B. performance | C. develop | D. dramatic |
| 8. A. comedy | B. evil | C. interest | D. romantic |
| 9. A. famous | B. music | C. victimize | D. allow |
| 10. A. mature | B. divide | C. fascinate | D. religious |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Music's Surprising Power to Heal

Marianne Sterbely (0)..... on a hospital bed waiting for her operation. She was hooked up to a computer (1)..... monitored her heart rate and brain waves. She was also hooked up, by ear phones, to a tape recorder (2)..... Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*. (3)..... the operation, the surgical team listened to Mozart and Brahms from (4)..... tape recorder. "Music reduces staff tension in the operating theatre," says Dr Clyde Nash, Marianne's surgeon, "and also (5)..... to relax the patient." Marianne claims the music was (6)..... than medication. This was her second operation and this time the music helped her to remain (7)..... and she didn't need as much sedation. After the operation she *convalesced* to music and was able to (8)..... without *painkillers*. Nash is one of many doctors (9)..... finding that music can help to (10)..... the sick.

Notes:

convalesce (v.): hồi phục dần

painkiller (n.): thuốc giảm đau

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 0. (A) was lying | B. lied | C. had lied | D. has been lying |
| 1. A. who | B. that | C. that was | D. what |
| 2. A. which playing | B. played | C. whose | D. playing |
| 3. A. During | B. When | C. Since | D. At |
| 4. A. other | B. another | C. the others | D. different |
| 5. A. help | B. helped | C. helps | D. helping |
| 6. A. good | B. worse | C. better | D. more better |
| 7. A. calmly | B. calm | C. calmed | D. to calm |
| 8. A. recover | B. succeed | C. deal | D. manage |
| 9. A. who is | B. who | C. who are | D. whose |
| 10. A. heal | B. cure | C. save | D. recover |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi.

THE BEATLES

In the 1960s, the Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have

achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how sensational the Beatles were at the time.

They were four boys from the North of England and none of them had any training in music. The Beatles changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great success from songs they had written themselves. After that it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs. However, the Beatles did not have a long career. Their first hit record was in 1963 and they split up in 1970. They stopped doing live performances in 1966 because it had become too dangerous for them - their fans were so excited that they surrounded them and tried to take their clothes as souvenirs!

However, today some of their songs remain as famous as they were when they first came out. Throughout the world, many people can sing part of a Beatles song if you ask them.

1. Which of the following was NOT true about the Beatles?
 - A. There were four members in the group.
 - B. All the members were male.
 - C. None of them came from the north of England.
 - D. They all had no training in music.
2. What can be inferred from the text?
 - A. The Beatles was very famous in the 1960s.
 - B. Before the Beatles, there was no famous pop group.
 - C. Since the 1960s, there have been many other famous groups.
 - D. Both A and C.
3. All of the following statements about the Beatles are true EXCEPT
 - A. After the Beatles' success many groups and singers sang the Beatles songs.
 - B. They changed the way pop music was.
 - C. They were very successful with the songs of their own.
 - D. They did not last very long.
4. It can be inferred from the text that
 - A. The Beatles is the only group that is famous worldwide.
 - B. Many groups sang the Beatles' songs and became famous.
 - C. They stopped giving live performances because their fans didn't like them any more.
 - D. They stopped giving live performances as they were afraid of their excited fans.

Progress Test Three

(Units 9 - 12)

I. PHONETICS

A. Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>w</u> orld | B. <u>s</u> urface | C. <u>e</u> arth | D. <u>a</u> gain |
| 2. A. <u>w</u> hale | B. <u>p</u> lant | C. <u>d</u> anger | D. <u>n</u> atural |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> arine | B. <u>l</u> earn | C. <u>d</u> irty | D. <u>s</u> earch |
| 4. A. <u>v</u> ary | B. <u>s</u> quare | C. <u>l</u> ocated | D. <u>a</u> ware |
| 5. A. <u>l</u> oss | B. <u>b</u> ottom | C. <u>o</u> cean | D. <u>t</u> oxic |

B. Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. establish | B. forest | C. fantastic | D. prepare |
| 7. A. tropical | B. increase | C. threaten | D. injure |
| 8. A. disappear | B. circulation | C. situation | D. intelligent |
| 9. A. ocean | B. discard | C. consequence | D. major |
| 10. A. discovery | B. connection | C. mystery | D. convenient |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Chọn trong số A, B, và C từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. is one of the main factors that cause rare animals to become extinct.
A. Noise pollution B. Poaching C. Ecotourism
12. Dolphins are friendly but they may be to people.
A. harm B. stressful C. dangerous
13. A wildlife is necessary to protect endangered animals.
A. conservation B. reserve C. preservation
14. I would like to a table for ten people on Friday, please.
A. reserve B. preserve C. conserve
15. Water, fire, air, and food are to life.
A. indispensable B. unnecessary C. serious
16. Careless of garbage can cause air pollution.
A. dispose B. disposed C. disposal

17. His remark made everyone laugh.

A. fascinating

B. humorous

C. cautious

B. Chọn trong số những cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.

18. If we had enough money we bought a special present for our mother.

A

B

C

D

19. TV violence is going to be limiting.

A

B

C

D

20. Should smoking to be permitted in public places?

A

B

C

D

21. Many car accidents in the area have caused by drunk drivers.

A

B

C

D

22. If you would miss the bus, you would have to take a taxi to the office.

A

B

C

D

23. He wouldn't have been punished if he has studied his lessons carefully.

A

B

C

D

24. John lives in a small flat in the fifth floor.

A

B

C

D

25. If we have been more careful, our environment wouldn't suffer from

A

B

C

serious pollution like this.

D

C. Chọn trong số A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. This rubbish away; it can be recycled.

A. should not throw

B. should not be thrown

C. should be thrown

D. should not thrown

27. What a pity! If I my camera, I a picture of this beautiful sight.

A. had / could have taken

B. have / will take

C. had had / could have taken

D. had / could take

28. Most people agree that America by Christopher Columbus.

A. is not discovered

B. was not discovered

C. was not discovering

D. has not been discovered

29. Will a new building soon, or will the old one?

A. build / repair

B. built / repaired

C. be built / be repaired

D. be built / repaired

- D. Chọn trong hai khả năng A và B câu đúng so với ý của câu đã cho.**

- BTTN A10 133

41. Anne still loves playing the piano, which she learned when she was young.
 A. Anne plays the piano.
 B. Anne is young.
42. The man Henry works with is very strict.
 A. Henry is very strict.
 B. The man is very strict.
43. Joe didn't pass the exams, which surprised everyone.
 A. Everyone was surprised.
 B. Joe was surprised.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, và C từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

MADONNA

Nowadays, (0).....B.... bands go on tour than in the past. Audiences have got smaller because (44)..... cost so much these days. This is not true for Madonna, (45)..... Tickets for her latest tour (46)..... out within hours. All round the country, fans formed long (47)..... outside box offices, desperate to see their idol live on (48).....

Madonna is one of the world's most successful solo artists. Her music includes pop, R & B and hip hop. She (49)..... out her first number 1 single, Like a Virgin, back in 1984. Other (50)..... singles, like Material Girl and Nothing Really Matters, have (51)..... her a millionaire. In 1996, she recorded the (52)..... for the movie Evita in which she also played the title role. Her singing (53)..... is strong and rich. Madonna is famous for her extravagant (54)..... and her dancing. She married actor Sean Penn in 1985 but they (55).....up in 1988. She is now married to UK film director Guy Ritchie and has two children.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0. | A. less | B. fewer | C. little |
| 44. | A. admission | B. tickets | C. entrances |
| 45. | A. however | B. although | C. but |
| 46. | A. gave | B. made | C. sold |
| 47. | A. rows | B. queues | C. files |
| 48. | A. platform | B. place | C. stage |
| 49. | A. brought | B. gave | C. took |
| 50. | A. chart | B. hit | C. song |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 51. | A. done | B. achieved | C. made |
| 52. | A. soundtrack | B. tune | C. beat |
| 53. | A. lyric | B. vocal | C. voice |
| 54. | A. robes | B. cloths | C. costumes |
| 55. | A. separated | B. split | C. divorced |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi.

Endangered Species Displayed at Game Farm

Visit many endangered species at the 93-acre Olympic Game Farm. Originally started in the late forties to train animals for Walt Disney Studios, the farm has provided “stars” for more than 80 movies and television shows over the years. Recently, the emphasis is more on protecting and breeding endangered species than providing cinema entertainment.

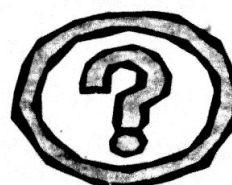
Whether you choose an hour long walking tour with a guide between May 15 and Labor Day or a 45 minute driving experience year around (yes, you can do both during the summer months), have your camera ready for the more than 56 species of animals including Siberian tigers, lions, spotted leopards, grizzlies, wolves, cougars, white rhino, bison, and peacocks. Some of the animals are kept in the petting area for a “first hand” experience.

The park opens at 9 a.m. with closing times varying with the season. There are picnic areas, rest rooms, a snack bar, and gift shop. For details including cost, call 683 4295. If an animal answers, don’t hang up - wait for a human.

56. What is NOT true about Olympic Game Farm?
- A. It is 93 acres wide.
 - B. Many endangered animals are being kept there.
 - C. It used to be a Walt Disney Studio.
 - D. It was a place where many animal ‘stars’ were trained.
57. Visiting Olympic Game Farm, you can
- A. make an hour long walking tour only during the summer months.
 - B. make an hour long walking tour and do a 45 minute driving all year round.
 - C. not use your camera.
 - D. see more than 56 animals.
58. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of animals at the Farm?
- A. tigers

- B. white rhino
C. ostriches
D. grizzly bears
59. What can be inferred about the Farm from the text?
A. It always opens and closes at the same time.
B. You can have a picnic there.
C. There are rooms for you to stay overnight.
D. If you call the farm, you may hear an animal speaks your language.
60. The purpose of the reading is
A. to describe the history of the Olympic Farm.
B. to give information and to attract visitors.
C. to introduce to visitors the endangered species.
D. to describe personal experiences.

Why Is English so Crazy?



Why are:

- ***boxing rings* square?**
- ***guinea pigs* neither from Guinea nor pigs**
- ***a wise man* and *a wise guy* opposites?**

How can *a slim chance* and *a fat chance* be the same?

Why are *quite a lot* and *quite a few* the same?

How do we manage to fill in a form by filling it out?

Unit 13 Theater and Movies

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ / cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. I find trying to read very annoying. It's difficult to follow what's happening on the screen.
A. words B. subtitles C. scripts D. dialogues
2. The person who tells the actors and actresses what to do is the
A. producer B. film-maker C. director D. cameraman
3. A very famous actor or actress is a film
A. star B. king C. stuntman D. character
4. Cat Woman was one of the in *Batman*.
A. actresses B. characters C. film-makers D. producers
5. Sean Connery the role of James Bond for many years.
A. performed B. did C. played D. gave
6. Jodie Foster won an Oscar for her in *Silence of the Lambs*.
A. act B. actress C. role D. performance
7. The director decided it would be better to the scene in black and white.
A. shoot B. make C. play D. act
8. *The Age of Innocence* won an award for the best
A. clothes B. uniforms C. costumes D. dressing
9. Somebody who reviews new films is a film
A. review B. critic C. maker D. viewer
10. *Titanic* Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.
A. directed B. played C. performed D. starred

Exercise 2: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. The young singer was not with what she had had and tried hard to become a star.
A. satisfy B. satisfied C. satisfaction D. satisfactory
2. It seemed everyone a change in his behaviour.
A. perceived B. perception C. perceptive D. perceptive

3. The of space has helped human beings in solving their problems on earth.
A. explore B. exploration C. exploratory D. explorer
4. You need to this knife; it's dull.
A. sharp B. sharpen C. sharply D. sharper
5. I think Joe should himself with the new way of living there.
A. acquainted B. acquaintance C. acquaintances D. acquaint

Exercise 3: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'appeal' as in 'the appeal of the theater'?
A. request B. call C. attractiveness
2. What is the synonym of the adjective 'amazed'?
A. surprised B. interested C. pleased
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'perception' as in 'to gain fresh perception'?
A. knowledge B. understanding C. satisfaction
4. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to 'narrow'?
A. huge B. small C. wide
5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'outcome' as in 'We are concerned about the outcome of the contest.'?
A. result B. performance C. story

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. This beach is! I'll come back next year.
A. terrible B. fantastic C. boring
2. Joe's work is so that he doesn't feel like doing anything else at the end of the day.
A. tiring B. tired C. exhausted
3. Your question really made him
A. embarrassed B. interesting C. wonderful
4. You look Is anything the matter?
A. tired B. excited C. worried

5. That was the best play I've ever seen. It was
A. happy B. fantastic C. valuable
6. We were so by the horrible scenes in the film that we turned off the TV.
A. frightened B. horrible C. annoyed
7. I think Anne is with you. Did you say something annoying to her?
A. annoying B. bored C. angry
8. The football match was really Everyone was shouting and singing all the time.
A. boring B. exciting C. excited

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số các cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ có chứa lỗi sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.

1. The programme was so bored that I felt asleep.
A B C D
2. They went on holiday in really old car.
A B C D
3. The government should do something to help the poor people.
A B C D
4. The noise from the house next door is really annoyed.
A B C D
5. An only goal of the match was scored by Italy.
A B C D
6. How many astronauts have landed on moon?
A B C D
7. Someone saw the robbery and called police.
A B C D
8. War is terrible thing that we should avoid.
A B C D

Exercise 3: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn mạo từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. (A) The
(B) A digital camera is changing the way that people take
(C) -
pictures. As with most new things, there are advantages and drawbacks to digital cameras.
2. (A) -
(B) the
(C) a
3. (A) an
(B) - image onto light-sensitive
(C) the
4. (A) -

film in the camera. To see the pictures, the photographer has to send (B) a
 5. (A) a 6. (A) a (C) the
 film to (B) the company that processes it. While this is (B) -
 (C) - 7. (A) the (C) the
 process that can take several days, (B) a quality of the pictures is reliable
 and usually very good. (C) -

Digital cameras use no film at all. Rather, they convert the light entering the
 8. (A) - 9. (A) a
 camera into (B) an information such as that which can be read by (B) the
 (C) the 10. (A) the (C) -
 computer. In fact, if you have (B) a computer, you can view your
 11. (A) - (C) -
 pictures on (B) the screen. You can also send the pictures that you took
 (C) a 12. (A) the
 to your friends over the Internet. Another advantage of (B) - digital
 (C) a 13. (A) -
 cameras is that you can see your work immediately. If you don't like (B) the
 14. (A) - (C) a
 picture, you can simply erase it by pressing (B) a button.

15. (A) the (C) the
 Some people think that (B) - most serious problem with digital
 (C) a 16. (A) -
 cameras is making copies of the pictures. If you don't have (B) the colour
 (C) a
 printer, you are limited to sharing your pictures with others electronically.

17. (A) -
 Also, unless the colour printer is of very high quality, (B) the pictures
 18. (A) - (C) a
 won't look as good as if they were taken with (B) the traditional camera.
 (C) a

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

The Full Monty was one of the most successful films in 1997. It is (1)..... in a mining town in the north of England in the 1980s at a time when the *mines* are being closed and many mine workers are being *made redundant*.

It's both a comedy and a drama. The (2)..... is very simple - a group of unemployed men are (3)..... *desperate* that they have decided to put

on a rather unusual show to make some money and gain some self-respect. The men have only a few weeks to get ready for the big night when they are going to perform in front of an (4)..... of 300 screaming women.

When the film was made the cast included actors who were not very well known outside Britain, and the boy who plays the (5)..... of Nathan had never (6)..... before in his life. The (7)..... of the film, Robert Carlyle, said afterwards that shooting the final (8)..... was probably one of the most difficult moments of his life. 'It was every actor's worst **nightmare**. Waking up on stage with your clothes off!'

The film was (9)..... by Peter Cattaneo, and the producer was Umberto Pasolini. The (10)..... soundtrack includes music by Tom Jones, Donna Summer, Gary Glitter and many other singers of the 70s.

Notes:

mine (n.): mỏ, hầm mỏ

make redundant (v.): cho nghỉ việc (do dôi dư)

desperate (adj.): tuyệt vọng

nightmare (n.): cơn ác mộng

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. done | B. set | C. played | D. worked |
| 2. A. plot | B. line | C. script | D. dialogue |
| 3. A. very | B. too | C. so | D. such |
| 4. A. author | B. audience | C. actor | D. viewer |
| 5. A. act | B. character | C. cast | D. part |
| 6. A. acted | B. played | C. done | D. perform |
| 7. A. character | B. figure | C. head | D. star |
| 8. A. scene | B. sight | C. view | D. act |
| 9. A. worked | B. directed | C. led | D. performed |
| 10. A. lively | B. live | C. noisy | D. soft |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi.

Mickey Mouse was not Walt Disney's first successful cartoon creation, but he is certainly his most famous one. It was on a cross-country train trip from New York to California in 1927 that Disney first drew the mouse with the big ears. No one is quite sure why he dressed the mouse in the now-familiar shorts with two buttons and gave him the yellow shoes. But we do know

that Disney had intended to call him Mortimer until his wife Lillian intervened and christened him Mickey Mouse.

Capitalizing on the interest in Charles Lindbergh, Disney planned Mickey's debut in the short cartoon *Plane Crazy*, with Minnie as a co-star. In the third short cartoon, *Steamboat Willie*, Mickey was whistling and singing through the miracle of the modern soundtrack. By the 1930s Mickey's image had circled the globe. He was a superstar at the height of his career.

Although he has received a few minor changes throughout his lifetime, most notably the addition of white gloves and the alterations to achieve the rounder forms of a more childish body, he has remained true to his nature since those first cartoons. Mickey is appealing because he is nice. He is both good-natured and resourceful. Perhaps that was Disney's own image of himself. Why else would he have insisted on doing Mickey's voice in all the cartoons for twenty years? When interviewed, he would say, "There is a lot of the mouse in me." And that mouse has remained one of the most pervasive images in American popular culture.

a. Tìm và ghép từ hoặc cụm từ (a - h) có nghĩa tương ứng với cụm từ đã cho (1 - 8).

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. interfered so as to change the result (v.) | a. minor |
| 2. wonderful effect (n.) | b. circle the globe |
| 3. become known all over the world (v.) | c. intervened |
| 4. small, not important (adj.) | d. insisted on |
| 5. attractive, charming (adj.) | e. miracle |
| 6. clever, quick-witted (adj.) | f. appealing |
| 7. required or demanded forcefully (v.) | g. pervasive |
| 8. present and perceived everywhere (adj.) | h. resourceful |

b. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau bằng cách chọn trong số A, B, C, và D đáp án đúng nhất.

- Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
A. The image of Mickey Mouse
B. The life of Walt Disney
C. The history of cartoons
D. the definition of American culture
- What distinguished *Steamboat Willie* from earlier cartoons?
A. Better color
B. A sound track

- C. Minnie Mouse as co-star
D. the longer format
3. The first image of Mickey Mouse is described as all of the following EXCEPT
A. He was dressed in shorts with two buttons.
B. He had big ears.
C. He wore yellow shoes.
D. He was wearing white gloves.
4. The word 'he' used in the last paragraph refers to
A. Mickey Mouse
B. Walt Disney
C. Mickey Mouse and in some cases, Walt Disney
D. Mortimer
5. Which of the following can NOT be inferred about Mickey Mouse?
A. It was so named by Walt Disney's wife.
B. It was Disney's first successful cartoon creation.
C. Its personality has not changed over the years.
D. Disney did Mickey's voice in all the cartoons for 20 years.

IV. PHONETICS

Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D câu trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following words contains the sound / ʌ /?
A. wonderful B. offer C. control D. work
2. Which of the following words contains the sound / əʊ /?
A. story B. body C. explore D. opposing
3. Which of the following has a different vowel sound?
A. source B. sport C. voice D. all
4. Which of the following does **not** contain the consonant sound / ʃ /?
A. satisfaction B. pleasure C. fresh D. sharp
5. Which of the following has a different stress pattern?
A. appeal B. spirit C. effect D. involve
6. Which of the following contains the final consonant sound / d / as in 'sound'?
A. amazed B. worked C. great D. caused
7. Which of the following has the primary stress on the first syllable?

- A. creative B. explorer C. wonderful D. concern
8. Which of the following contains a final consonant sound?
A. offer B. play C. narrow D. voice
9. Which of the following contains a mute letter as in 'hour'?
A. human B. aspect C. quite D. body
10. Which of the following contains the sound / ð /?
A. theatre B. other C. third D. think

Grammar Quiz

Read these grammar rules. Are they true or false? Write T or F.

1. You can't use the future simple to make prediction.
2. You can use the present perfect simple to talk about something that happened in the past and which affects the present.
3. You can use *going to* to talk about future intentions or plans which are fairly certain.
4. You can't put an -s ending on a modal verb.
5. You can't use an -ing form verb after *like*.
6. You can form all plurals by adding -s.
7. You can't put a comma after *but*.
8. You can use *who*, *what* and *which* to ask about the subject and the object of the sentence.
9. You can say *colder*, *fitter*, *quieter*, *expensiver*.
10. You can't use the definite article with place names.
11. You can't put *do* with the verb *be*.
12. You can't say *I've lived here since 10 years*.
13. You can use *that* to replace *who* and *which*.
14. You can use *to* + *infinitive* to describe the purpose of something.
15. You can't use *must* in the past.

Unit 14

The World Cup

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ / cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. There's a big football on TV tonight - Arsenal and Juventus.
A. goal B. team C. field D. match
2. Beckham scored the goal but it was Fowler's brilliant that created the opportunity.
A. pass B. goal C. shoot D. kick
3. I thought it was a goal but a blocked the shot on the line.
A. striker B. defender C. goalkeeper D. attacker
4. That was a deliberate foul; the should have sent him off.
A. goalkeeper B. coach C. referee D. audience
5. That was definitely a red card
A. offence B. goal C. penalty D. punishment
6. A is the person who plays in attack.
A. defender B. midfielder C. wide player D. striker
7. Mohamed Ali and Mike Tyson were famous for
A. boxing B. wrestling C. judo D. motor racing
8. What an amazing fight! Lewis has won with a in the tenth round.
A. knock-down B. right hand C. knock-out D. knock
9. Williams won the to become champion for the second time.
A. semi-final B. quarter-final C. final D. first round
10. Which sports were Pete Sampras and Agassi famous for?
A. swimming B. football C. athletics D. tennis

Exercise 2: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ / cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. The Federation International de Football (FIFA) was founded in 1904.
A. established B. discovered
C. made up D. completed

2. Teams from some 200 countries participate in the games.
 A. about / take place B. a few / join
 C. certain / take part D. about / take part
3. The original World Cup trophy was given permanently to Brazil in 1970.
 A. for a long time B. for ever
 C. for some time D. temporarily
4. The women's World Cup has gained popularity since 1991.
 A. found B. obtained
 C. lost D. experienced
5. Nearly 100 nations attempted to qualify for the 2003 event.
 A. tried B. attended
 C. encouraged D. participated
6. The team was eliminated from the game in the semi-finals.
 A. given up B. defeated
 C. excluded D. prevented

Exercise 3: Chọn động từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. It was an exciting match. Both teams played very well but neither of them any goal.
 A. scored B. defeated C. beat D. played
2. Although Manchester United fewer matches, they scored more points.
 A. lost B. defeated C. beat D. played
3. Liverpool have drawn a lot of matches but not many teams have them.
 A. won B. beaten C. scored D. played
4. Sunderland are at the bottom of the table. They have almost every match this season.
 A. beaten B. won C. lost D. draw
5. Italy all the other teams and won the World Cup.
 A. won B. lost C. defeated D. scored

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Đọc các câu sau, xác định xem cụm từ được gạch chân diễn tả mục đích hay làm chức năng của một bổ ngữ.

1. Most people play sports to stay healthy.
 A. purpose B. modifier

2. This is a good book to read when you feel stressful.
A. purpose B. modifier
3. Paul and Jean decided to take the bus to save money.
A. purpose B. modifier
4. I'm saving up to buy a new motorbike.
A. purpose B. modifier
5. People go on holiday to relax.
A. purpose B. modifier
6. Columbus was the first person to discover America.
A. purpose B. modifier
7. Lucy was the only person to be absent from class yesterday.
A. purpose B. modifier
8. They left early to get to the conference on time.
A. purpose B. modifier

Exercise 2: Chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D câu đúng nhất được tạo ra từ những cụm từ cho sẵn.

1. *It / kind / dictionary / you use / find / word / similar meaning*
A. It's kind of dictionary you use to find words with similar meaning.
B. It's a kind of dictionary you use to find words with similar meaning.
C. It's a kind of dictionary you use for find words with similar meaning.
D. It's a kind dictionary you use to find words of similar meaning.
2. *You / learn / languages / "Practice Makes Perfect" / golden rule / follow*
A. You learn languages, "Practice Makes Perfect" is golden rule to follow.
B. When you learn languages, "Practice Makes Perfect" is golden rule to follow.
C. When you learn languages, "Practice Makes Perfect" is a golden rule to follow.
D. If you learn languages, "Practice Makes Perfect" is a golden rule that follow.
3. *sister / ride / bicycle / fit*
A. My sister rides a bicycle to get fit.
B. My sister rides a bicycle to fit.
C. The sister ride a bicycle to get fit.
D. My sister rides bicycle to get fit.
4. *Parents / people / responsible / children / wrong doings*

- A. Parents are the first people to responsible for their children's wrong doings.
- B. Parents are first people to be responsible for their children's wrong doings.
- C. Parents are the first people who are responsible for their children's wrong doings.
- D. Parents are the first people to be responsible their children's wrong doings.

5. *push / button / help*

- A. Push that button if need help.
- B. You push that button to call for help.
- C. Push that button to help.
- D. You push button to call help.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> vent | B. <u>t</u> ennis | C. <u>s</u> tudent | D. <u>s</u> pend |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> orget | B. <u>s</u> port | C. <u>sh</u> ort | D. <u>d</u> oor |
| 3. A. <u>r</u> outine | B. <u>sh</u> out | C. <u>o</u> ut | D. <u>sh</u> ower |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> ame | B. <u>f</u> amous | C. <u>bl</u> ame | D. <u>ex</u> am |
| 5. A. <u>en</u> ough | B. <u>n</u> umber | C. <u>r</u> ule | D. <u>res</u> ult |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 6. A. quality | B. development | C. contribute | D. example |
| 7. A. solidarity | B. education | C. determination | D. beneficial |
| 8. A. mention | B. principle | C. ethical | D. ability |
| 9. A. participation | B. emotional | C. addition | D. opponent |
| 10. A. obstacle | B. athlete | C. capacity | D. benefit |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Rebecca Stevens

Rebecca Stevens was the first woman (0)..... Mount Everest. Before she went up (1)..... mountain in the world, she was a journalist and lived in a small flat in south London.

(2)..... 1993, Rebecca left her job and her family and travelled to Asia with some other climbers. She (3)..... that life on Everest is hard. "You (4)..... carry everything on your back," she explained, "so you can only take things that you will need. You can't wash on the mountain, and (5)..... I didn't even take a toothbrush. I am usually a clean person but (6)..... no water, only snow. Water is very heavy so you only take enough (7).....!"

When Rebecca (8)..... the top of Mount Everest on May 17 1993, it was the best moment of her life. Suddenly she became famous.

Now she (9)..... a book about the trip and people often ask her to talk about it. She has a new job too, on a (10)..... programme on television.

Rebecca is well-known today and she has more money, but she still lives in the little flat in south London among her pictures and books about mountains!

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>0. A who climb
 C. climbs</p> | <p>Ⓑ to climb
 D. who climbing</p> |
| <p>1. A. the very high
 C. one of the highest</p> | <p>B. a highest
 D. the highest</p> |
| <p>2. A. On
 C. During</p> | <p>B. In
 D. At</p> |
| <p>3. A. found
 C. believed</p> | <p>B. founded
 D. recognised</p> |
| <p>4. A. should
 C. must</p> | <p>B. ought to
 D. might</p> |
| <p>5. A. in the end
 C. by the end</p> | <p>B. at the end
 D. on the end</p> |
| <p>6. A. has
 C. there are</p> | <p>B. there has
 D. there is</p> |
| <p>7. A. for drink
 C. drink</p> | <p>B. to drink
 D. for you drink</p> |
| <p>8. A. arrived
 C. reached</p> | <p>B. came
 D. climbed</p> |
| <p>9. A. has written
 C. had written</p> | <p>B. wrote
 D. has been writing</p> |
| <p>10. A. scientist
 C. scientific</p> | <p>B. science
 D. sciences</p> |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi.

Choosing The Right City

When choosing a city to host the Olympics, there are certain things we need to consider. The first is the sports facilities. The city must have an Olympic stadium and also has to provide first-class training grounds. The chosen city must also have plenty of good hotels and must definitely have an international airport nearby.

The city itself should be clean and public transport ought to be efficient and easy to use. If there were lots of good restaurants in the city, this would make it more attractive.

Other things we should consider are the people who live in the city: if many of them can speak English, it is helpful for tourists. Visitors may be interested in tourist attractions, too, so we also need to consider these. Finally, we should consider green spaces. If a city has plenty of parks, this could help its bid to be an Olympic city.

1. When choosing a city to host the Olympics, we should consider
 - A. the city and its people
 - B. the sports facilities
 - C. tourist attractions and green spaces
 - D. all of the above
2. Which of the following is mentioned as an essential part of the sports facilities?
 - A. an Olympic stadium
 - B. good hotels
 - C. an international airport
 - D. public transport
3. Which of the following can help a city be chosen to host the Olympics?
 - A. lots of parks
 - B. tourist attractions
 - C. the English language
 - D. both A and B
4. To be chosen the host city of the Olympics, it is essential that the city has
 - A. an international airport.
 - B. good restaurants.
 - C. good public transport.
 - D. plenty of parks.
5. According to the passage, which makes the city more attractive?
 - A. clean restaurants
 - B. lots of good restaurants
 - C. public transport
 - D. international hotels

(Units 13 - 14)

A. Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- B. Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.**

- A. Chọn trong số các cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ có chứa lỗi sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.**

- BTTN A10 151

18. The computers are probably the greatest technological breakthrough of
A B C
the last 100 years.

D

19. People rely too much on the technology these days

A

B

C

D

20. Everything's planned. We will go away for a holiday in Europe.

A

B

C

D

B. Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

21. I don't think Joe the job this time.

A. gets

B. will get

C. has got

D. is going to get

22. Don't worry! you if you fall.

A. I'll catch

B. I'm going to catch

C. I would catch

D. I'm catching

23. Last night we went to the cinema a film.

A. to see

B. for seeing

C. in order see

D. so to see

24. are important to all countries.

A. The natural resources

B. The natural resource

C. Natural resources

D. A natural resources

25. The company with income is Exxon.

A. the higher

B. highest

C. the highest

D. the high

26. He is man.

A. honest

B. an honest

C. the honest

D. a honest

27. is someone who paints pictures or does other creative work.

A. The artist

B. An artist

C. Artists

D. Artist

28. How old in December?

A. will you be

B. are you

C. are you going to be

D. will you being

29. I visit some friends of mine this weekend.

A. will

B. am going

C. am going to

D. visit

30. It's true that rich lead a different life from poor.

- A. the / a B. a / a
C. - / - D. the / the

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn về Eric Cantona, và chọn trong số A, B, và C từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ được gạch chân tương ứng trong đoạn văn.

Cantona the Brave

In May 1996, Eric Cantona was crowned Footballer of the Year; it was the final proof (31) of his rehabilitation with the English team, Manchester United.

Sixteen months before (32), the Frenchman had launched his infamous 'kung-fu' style attack on a supporter of the rival (33) team. Many people said Cantona was provoked by racist comments (34) made by the fan when Cantona was sent off the pitch (35). Even with his reputation for being a deeply passionate footballer, the action shocked the world. As a result, Cantona was banned (36) ~~from~~ playing football for eight months, and was ordered to spend 120 hours in the community. He spent (37) the time helping to instruct young boys and girls in the game.

His team, Manchester United, just wasn't the same without him. It was a lonely time (38) for the former Leeds United player, but his manager Alex Ferguson stood by him, even following him all the way to France to persuade him not to leave the club. He told Cantona: 'There's no reason to leave here. The supporters love you.' After his return to the team in October 1995, his playing was truly inspirational: he led Manchester United to a dual (39) victory - top of the Premier League and winners of the 1996 FA Cup. It was a fairy-tale ending.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 31. A. showing | B. evidence | C. fact |
| 32. A. previously | B. since | C. then |
| 33. A. opposite | B. enemy | C. opposing |
| 34. A. words | B. sayings | C. remarks |
| 35. A. field | B. grass | C. area |
| 36. A. ordered | B. prohibited | C. punished |
| 37. A. passed | B. employed | C. made |

38. A. period B. duration C. progress
 39. A. twice B. double C. second

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số bốn khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

ACTION MOVIES - Who Does The Stunts?

Most people have a favourite action-movie star. But did you know that the people you see doing most of the exciting action shots are not the movie stars? Most movie actors use stuntpeople for action scenes with fights, fires, explosions, falls, and other dangerous activities.

Who are stuntmen and stuntwomen? They are highly trained, professional risk takers. They have studied sports like gymnastics and *martial arts*, and they have to be in excellent physical condition. They also have learned to use special equipment to help them with the stunts. One example of this is the Russian swing, which helps a stuntperson fly over a house.

There are, however, some actors who do their own stunts and who have done stunts for other actors. One of these actors is Jackie Chan. In 1971, he was a stuntman for Bruce Lee. He can do stunts and act because he has studied music, drama, and martial arts since he was six. Since 1980, Jackie has often combined martial arts with comedy and has developed his own unique style. Jackie received an award at the World Stunt Award show in 2002.

So the next time you watch an action movie, be sure to look carefully at the actor doing the dangerous scenes. It might not be the star.

Notes:

martial arts (n.): võ thuật

40. It can be inferred from the text that “stunts” are
 A. action-movie stars. B. exciting action scenes.
 C. fires and explosions. D. stuntpeople.
41. Which of the following **cannot** be inferred about action movies?
 A. The movie stars are usually stuntpeople.
 B. The movie stars don’t usually do dangerous action shots.
 C. Stuntpeople are often asked to do dangerous activities for the actors.
 D. Some actors are stuntpeople themselves.

42. According to the text, stuntpeople don't need to
- A. be highly trained.
 - B. be strong and have very good health.
 - C. be quite good at gymnastics and martial arts.
 - D. be an actor.
43. According to the text, which is NOT true about Jackie Chan?
- A. He is the only actor who does his own stunts.
 - B. He did the stunts for Bruce Lee in 1971.
 - C. He is both an actor and a stuntman.
 - D. He received an International award for stuntpeople in 2002.
44. All of the following are mentioned as what Jackie has studied EXCEPT
- A. music
 - B. drama
 - C. acting
 - D. martial arts
45. The author tells us to look carefully at the actor doing the dangerous scenes
- A. to see whether the actor is really the movie star or not.
 - B. to see the actor clearly.
 - C. to watch an action movie.
 - D. because he is not the movie star.

Unit 15 The Pacific Rim

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ / cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. Japan, Korea, and the western United States have a highly advanced technology.
A. developed
B. progressing
C. grown
D. important
2. Japan extends along the eastern or Pacific coast of Asia.
A. lies
B. stretches
C. runs along
D. occupies the area
3. The capital of Japan, Tokyo, has a population of nearly 130 million people.
A. total amount
B. the whole people
C. total number of people living in an area
D. group of people
4. Japan ranks among the world's leading industrialised countries.
A. concerning lead
B. in first positions
C. directing
D. showing the way
5. About 94 percent of Australian people are of European descent.
A. origins
B. father
C. descendants
D. countries
6. Australia also ranks as a major exporter of wheat, meat, dairy products, and other foodstuffs.
A. many
B. important
C. the first
D. the largest
7. The country comprises the continent of Australia and a number of islands.
A. possesses
B. stretches over
C. covers
D. consists of
8. Foreign investments have stimulated Singapore's rapid growth.
A. encouraged
B. developed
C. decreased
D. made ... more important

9. Singapore's economy is centered on the production of electronic items, ship building, petroleum refining, tourism, and international trade.
 A. in the middle of B. concentrated
 C. stressed D. emphasised
10. Over two-thirds of Canada's imports are from this neighbouring country.
 A. powerful B. friendly
 C. relative D. nearby

Exercise 2: Chọn hình thức từ đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Manchester is a big city of England.
 A. industrialise B. industry C. industrial D. industrious
2. He moved to live in the of the capital city.
 A. neighbourhood B. neighbour C. neighbouring D. neighbours
3. The school was very small with only ten classrooms.
 A. origin B. original C. originally D. originated
4. It is said that an oil has been built in Quang Ngai. Is that right?
 A. refine B. refinery C. refined D. refinement
5. We find her praise and comments very
 A. stimulated B. stimulation C. stimulant D. stimulating

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. One of people I've ever known is my math teacher. She encourages us to think rather than just remember formulas and rules.
 A. the more inspiring B. the most inspiring
 C. the most inspired D. more inspiring
2. Mike is a his best friend.
 A. better than B. more good
 C. better player than D. more better player than
3. That film is this one. You shouldn't watch it.
 A. far more frightening than B. less frightened than
 C. much frightening than D. not frightening as
4. It was getting and we all had to hurry.
 A. darker and darker B. more and more dark
 C. the darker D. more dark

5. Joe was disappointed as the play he had expected
 - A. not entertaining as
 - B. was not entertaining than
 - C. less entertaining than
 - D. was less entertaining than
6. This is book I've ever read.
 - A. the baddest
 - B. the worst
 - C. a worse
 - D. the most bad
7. Henry earns almost his father does.
 - A. as twice as much
 - B. twice as much
 - C. twice as much as
 - D. more than twice
8. Our journey took we expected.
 - A. much longer than
 - B. the longest
 - C. more longer than
 - D. the longer than

Exercise 2: Chọn trong các khả năng A, B, và C cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các mệnh đề sau.

1. The Atlantic Ocean is
 - A. the largest ocean in the world.
 - B. not as large as the Pacific Ocean.
 - C. larger than any other ocean in the world.
2. Could you talk
 - A. more slower, please?
 - B. a bit slowly, please?
 - C. more slowly, please?
3. Many people think the Sydney Opera House is
 - A. the most beautiful modern building in the world.
 - B. a more beautiful modern building in the world.
 - C. the best beautiful modern building in the world.
4. Janet felt terrible all last week,
 - A. but it seems better now.
 - B. but she seems much better today.
 - C. but she was feeling a bit better now.
5. The more you study,
 - A. you know better about the world.
 - B. the most knowledge you have about the world.
 - C. the better you know about the world.
6. Your essay is almost
 - A. much longer than mine.

- B. twice longer as my essay.
- C. twice as long as mine.

7. The man kept on explaining and James was

- A. getting more and more confused.
- B. finding it more confusing.
- C. becoming much and much confused.

8. Alice used to hate flying,

- A. but now she feels more nervous about it.
- B. but now she feels less nervous about it.
- C. and now she is much better about it.

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>south</u> | B. <u>southern</u> | C. <u>account</u> | D. <u>amount</u> |
| 2. A. <u>united</u> | B. <u>universe</u> | C. <u>unique</u> | D. <u>unfair</u> |
| 3. A. <u>second</u> | B. <u>fond</u> | C. <u>husband</u> | D. <u>common</u> |
| 4. A. <u>touch</u> | B. <u>hug</u> | C. <u>culture</u> | D. <u>close</u> |
| 5. A. <u>receive</u> | B. <u>kiss</u> | C. <u>close</u> | D. <u>south</u> |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6. A. Pacific | B. respond | C. capital | D. tradition |
| 7. A. percent | B. producer | C. consumer | D. population |
| 8. A. descend | B. border | C. product | D. wonderful |
| 9. A. official | B. supply | C. socialize | D. appointed |
| 10. A. interest | B. nationality | C. beautiful | D. industry |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B và C cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

Japan: Fact File

Japan is not one island, (1)..... a group of over (2)..... islands in the Pacific Ocean, in the (3)..... of Asia. The four largest islands are Hokaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Japan's nearest neighbours are North and South Korea (4)..... the Sea of Japan, China and the Russian Federation. There are a number of volcanic mountains,

(5)..... Mount Fuji and Mount Aso. (6)..... important mountain ranges are the Chukogu Mountains and the Japanese Alps not far (7)..... Nagoya, the third city. Hokkaido is the furthest north of the main islands. The main city is Sapporo on the River Ishikari. (8)..... holiday places are the Kitami Mountains and Lake Kussharo.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. although | B. but | C. and |
| 2. A. a thousand | B. thousands | C. a thousands |
| 3. A. east | B. eastern | C. easternly |
| 4. A. over | B. opposite | C. across |
| 5. A. they are | B. including | C. containing |
| 6. A. Different | B. Other | C. Another |
| 7. A. away | B. back | C. from |
| 8. A. Popular | B. Familiar | C. Most popular |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

The Sydney Opera House

It is almost impossible to write of the Arts in Australia without mentioning the building that first put Australia firmly on the world cultural map - the Sydney Opera House. Completed in 1973 after 14 years of much heated discussion and at a cost of over \$85 million, it is not only the most well-known Australian building in the world but perhaps the most famous design of any modern building anywhere.

Its distinctive and highly original shape has been likened to everything from the sails of a sailing ship to broken eggshells, but few would argue with the claim that the Opera house is a major contribution to world architecture.

The Opera House was designed not by an Australian but by a celebrated Danish architect, Jorn Utzon, whose design won an international competition in the late 1950s. However, it was not, in fact, completed to his original specifications. Plans for much of the intended interior design of the building have only recently been discovered. Sadly, the State Government of the day interfered with Utzon's plans because of concerns about the escalating cost, though this was hardly surprising - the building was originally expected to cost only \$8 million. Utzon left the country before completing the project and in a fit of anger vowed never to return. The project was eventually paid for by a State-run lottery.

The Queen officially opened the building in 1975 and since then, within its curved and twisted walls, audiences of all nationalities have been quick to acclaim the many world-class performances of stars from the Australian opera, ballet and theatre.

1. Which is the best title for the passage?
 - A. An architectural disaster
 - B. History of a famous building
 - C. Utzon quits Australia
 - D. The Sydney Opera House and the Queen.
2. It can be inferred from the text that the Sydney Opera House
 - A. was not completed in accordance with the architect's original plans.
 - B. drew world attention to Australian people.
 - C. has recently been opened.
 - D. was completed by Jorn Utzon.
3. The Opera House roof is compared to the images of
 - A. sails of a sailing ship.
 - B. curved and twisted walls.
 - C. broken eggshells.
 - D. Both A and C.
4. The walls of the Opera House are described as
 - A. curved and twisted.
 - B. distinctive and highly original.
 - C. world-famous and most modern.
 - D. world-class architecture.
5. Which is NOT true about Utzon?
 - A. He came from Denmark.
 - B. He designed the famous Sydney Opera House.
 - C. He left Australia before the building was completed.
 - D. He promised to return to Australia when the project was completed.

V. WRITING

Đọc tóm tắt dưới đây và làm các bài tập sau.

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D câu đúng nhất được tạo thành từ mỗi cụm từ đã cho.

Hi everyone!

1. I / not believe / we / finally / Bangkok.

2. It / fantastic, / hot / crowded / (bit / like / office really ...), lot / see / do.
3. food / really good / (dishes / almost / hot / as / weather!).
4. Today / we / visit / famous Golden Temple
5. tomorrow / we / go / excursion / island / Ko Sichang.
6. not work / hard!
7. see / you / when / back.

Joe & Mary

8. PS: Give / love / big boss!

1. A. I don't believe we're finally in Bangkok.
B. I can't believe we're finally in Bangkok.
C. I couldn't believe we finally in Bangkok.
D. I can't believe we're finally at Bangkok.
2. A. It's fantastic, very hot and crowded (a bit like the office really ...), lots to see and do.
B. It's fantastic, very hot and crowded (bit like the office really ...), lots see and do.
C. It's fantastic, hot and crowded (a bit like office really ...), lot to see and do.
D. It's fantastic, very hot, crowded (a bit like the office really ...), lots seeing and doing.
3. A. The food is really good (some dishes almost so hot as the weather!)
B. Food is really good (some dishes almost so hot as the weather!)
C. The food really good (some dishes almost as hot as the weather!)
D. The food is really good (some dishes almost as hot as the weather!)
4. A. Today we visiting the famous Golden Temple.
B. Today we visited the famous Golden Temple.
C. Today we visiting famous Golden Temple.
D. Today we will be visiting famous Golden Temple.
5. A. Tomorrow we're going on excursion to island Ko Sichang.
B. Tomorrow we're going on an excursion to an island called Ko Sichang.
C. Tomorrow we go on an excursion to the island Ko Sichang.
D. Tomorrow we're going an excursion to an island called Ko Sichang.
6. A. Not work too hard!
B. Don't work hardly!

- C. Don't work too hard!
 - D. Not to work too hard!
7. A. See you when you are back.
B. See you when you get back.
C. See you when be back.
D. See you when we get back.
8. A. Give our love to the big boss!
B. Give love to the big boss!
C. Give our love the big boss!
D. Give our love to big boss!

Exercise 2: Hãy trả lời các câu hỏi sau bằng cách chọn cụm từ thích hợp nhất.

1. The postcard was sent from
A. Thailand B. Malaysia C. Singapore
2. What is the relationship between the senders and the receivers?
A. relatives B. friends C. colleagues
3. Are the senders enjoying themselves?
A. Yes B. No C. Neutral

Unit 16 Historical Places

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ có nghĩa gần nhất với từ / cụm từ được gạch chân trong mỗi câu.

1. Kyoto became the new base of the Japanese imperial family.
A. royal
C. noble
B. wealthy
D. powerful
2. Kyoto has many palaces and dozens of fabulous gardens.
A. incredible
C. wonderful
B. very large
D. spacious
3. Kyoto has been transformed into a modern city.
A. moved
C. modernised
B. changed completely
D. converted
4. The hidden beauty and the atmosphere of ancient Japan that Nara retains make it one of the highlights of Japanese tourist industry.
A. preserves
C. obtains
B. remains
D. gains
5. The new students soon got acquainted with one another.
A. became accustomed to
C. started talking to
B. got to know
D. started playing with
6. Singapore has a multiracial population of nearly 4.5 million.
A. of different ages
C. law-abiding
B. of a single race
D. of many different races
7. The historical sites in Kyoto have been given appropriate care and maintenance.
A. good
C. proper
B. great
D. a lot of

Exercise 2: Chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án thích hợp nhất cho các câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following nouns has its adjective ending in '-al' but not '-ical'?
- A. history B. attention C. royalty D. peace
2. Which of the following nouns doesn't have its adjective ending in '-al'?

A. mountain B. culture C. origin D. coast

3. Which of the following nouns doesn't have its adjective ending in '-ical'?

A. biology B. politics C. physics D. education

4. Which of the following adjective forms is **not** correct?

A. dental B. geological C. national D. fatical

5. Which of the following is the odd one out in terms of adjective ending?

A. psychology B. centre C. profession D. agriculture

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1: Chọn trong hai khả năng A, và B tương ứng với trường hợp có và không có sử dụng mạo từ *the*.

❖ The world's major source of diamond is ⁰ A. ☒ - southern Africa. The
B. ☐ the

Star of ¹ A. ☐ the Africa, the world's largest cut diamond, was found there.
B. ☐ -

Today, the Star of ² A. ☐ the Africa is one of ³ A. ☐ - British Crown
B. ☐ - B. ☐ the

Jewels kept in ⁴ A. ☐ the Tower of ⁵ A. ☐ - London.
B. ☐ - B. ☐ the

❖ The world's finest emeralds are mined in ⁶ A. ☐ the Andes Mountains
B. ☐ -

in ⁷ A. ☐ - Colombia, ⁸ A. ☐ the South America. The most important
B. ☐ the B. ☐ -

mine is located near the town of ⁹ A. ☐ - Muzo on ¹⁰ A. ☐ the
B. ☐ the B. ☐ -

Minerio River.

Exercise 2: Chọn trong các cụm từ được gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ sai cần được sửa lại để cho các câu sau đúng ngữ pháp.

1. Kaye does not feel better even though the fact that she has taken the pills.
A B C D

2. Nancy wants to fly home, in spite of she feels afraid.
A B C D

3. Although I like the coat very much, I decided not buy it.
A B C D

4. Although Tom has a car, but he rarely drives it.
A B C D

III. PHONETICS:

Exercise 1: Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A. place | B. locate | C. capital | D. lake |
| 2. A. ancient | B. colour | C. culture | D. music |
| 3. A. birth | B. centre | C. terminus | D. heard |
| 4. A. royal | B. modern | C. continent | D. body |
| 5. A. admire | B. site | C. shrine | D. since |

Exercise 2: Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 6. A. capital | B. imperial | C. terminus | D. treasure |
| 7. A. establish | B. delighted | C. property | D. appropriate |
| 8. A. function | B. fabulous | C. festival | D. historical |
| 9. A. achievement | B. competent | C. renowned | D. perform |
| 10. A. graduate | B. visitor | C. attraction | D. emperor |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

The history of the Chunnel

The channel tunnel, which joins Britain to mainland Europe for the first time, was officially opened in 1994, but the history of the 'Chunnel' (1)..... back nearly 200 hundred years.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, a British politician went to France to discuss closer trade links (2)..... the two countries. The (3)..... of a tunnel was mentioned in talks with Napoleon. A French engineer prepared plans for a tunnel in two sections, meeting at an (4)..... island built in the middle of the English Channel. Another plan involved the laying of air-filled wooden tubes at the (5) of the sea. These (6) schemes were abandoned when war (7) out between Britain and France.

In 1875 a Tunnel Committee was formed, and a Convention was (8)..... The British Channel Company bought (9) near Dover

and started digging. There were still arguments about whether there should be a tunnel. The British were against the idea, saying that once the tunnel was (10) Britain would no longer be an island. Public (11)..... was increasingly hostile and in 1884 all work stopped.

In the early twentieth century the idea was (12) again but was soon forgotten when the First World War began. Throughout the twenties and thirties the idea was always (13) because of security and (14)..... worries. After that, it was not (15) the 1960s that the two governments started talking seriously again about the tunnel.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. turns | B. looks | C. starts | D. goes |
| 2. A. between | B. among | C. within | D. inside |
| 3. A. belief | B. opinion | C. idea | D. thought |
| 4. A. artificial | B. false | C. imitation | D. imaginary |
| 5. A. end | B. bottom | C. bed | D. base |
| 6. A. two | B. both | C. twin | D. all |
| 7. A. came | B. went | C. broke | D. brought |
| 8. A. written | B. signed | C. agreed | D. decided |
| 9. A. soil | B. earth | C. land | D. ground |
| 10. A. completed | B. ended | C. done | D. terminated |
| 11. A. view | B. opinion | C. belief | D. idea |
| 12. A. thought | B. put up | C. considered | D. taken on |
| 13. A. thrown | B. left | C. refused | D. rejected |
| 14. A. financial | B. market | C. trading | D. economical |
| 15. A. by | B. until | C. in | D. prior |

Exercise 2: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số bốn khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

COPENHAGEN

Although capital of one of Europe's smallest countries, the clean and friendly city of Copenhagen offers a host of cultural and sightseeing opportunities. With a vast number of pedestrianised streets, the best way to sightsee is by foot, or you may prefer a leisurely canal cruise past the colourful waterfront houses.

Sights not to be missed include Rosenborg Castle which houses the Crown Jewels, Amalienborg Palace, the Little Mermaid and, of course, the famous Tivoli Gardens with a myriad of restaurants and bars, concert halls and a

fairground offering something for everyone. Also worth a visit is the Viking Museum and for something different why not tour the Carlsberg Brewery. Shoppers will enjoy the fine shops of the Stroget and don't forget the side-streets leading from it. After sunset head for Myhavn quayside.

"A rarity among capital cities - it does not overwhelm you, but rather takes you gently in and shows you its sights with quiet pride. The Little Mermaid is smaller than you imagined (but she is, after all, 'Little') and there isn't a single inch of neon among the light bulbs of Tivoli." - John Carter

1. It can be inferred that Copenhagen
 - A. is the capital of the smallest country in Europe.
 - B. is the capital of a European country.
 - C. is the smallest capital city in Europe.
 - D. Both A and B are correct.
2. Which of the following is NOT true about Copenhagen?
 - A. Visiting the city you can enjoy the sights and learn about its cultures.
 - B. Cars and other vehicles are not allowed in many of Copenhagen streets.
 - C. It's advisable to tour the city on foot.
 - D. You can't drive in the city because the streets are so narrow.
3. According to the text, tourists
 - A. should not visit many places including Amalienborg Palace.
 - B. will not remember the sights.
 - C. can have food and drinks or entertainment in the Tivoli Gardens.
 - D. can make a tour of the Carlsberg Brewery for some music.
4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Visitors can do the shopping in the Stroget only.
 - B. Nyhavn quayside is a place to visit in the evening.
 - C. The Little Mermaid is too small to enjoy.
 - D. There are more light bulbs than neon lights in Tivoli.

Progress Test Four

(Units 13 - 16)

I. PHONETICS:

A. Chọn ra từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>task</u> | B. <u>back</u> | C. <u>architect</u> | D. <u>park</u> |
| 2. A. <u>country</u> | B. <u>cultural</u> | C. <u>scholar</u> | D. <u>mother</u> |
| 3. A. <u>tourist</u> | B. <u>poor</u> | C. <u>casual</u> | D. <u>smoke</u> |
| 4. A. <u>match</u> | B. <u>which</u> | C. <u>architect</u> | D. <u>future</u> |
| 5. A. <u>central</u> | B. <u>come</u> | C. <u>city</u> | D. <u>site</u> |

B. Chọn ra từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. attract | B. tourist | C. divide | D. located |
| 7. A. famous | B. historical | C. brilliant | D. dynasty |
| 8. A. behaviour | B. traditional | C. establish | D. destination |
| 9. A. award | B. visitor | C. existence | D. engraved |
| 10. A. initially | B. flourish | C. honour | D. festival |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Chọn trong số các cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ có chứa lỗi sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.

11. The Sahara is largest desert in the world.
A B C D
12. Pollution is the baddest problem in many cities today.
A B C D
13. By this time next week, I will complete my course.
A B C D
14. Hanoi, that is the capital of Viet Nam, is a beautiful city.
A B C D
15. Although he was very famous but he lived in poverty.
A B C D
16. Do you like the novel I lend you last week?
A B C D
17. Girls are a bit more quieter than boys.
A B C D

18. By the time you come back, we will have been finishing all the letters.

A

B

C

D

19. Her best friend is a little more good-looking than her.

A

B

C

D

20. Of all the students in class, Paul is the most clever.

A

B

C

D

B. Chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

21. is in the central part of the country.

A. The City of Hue

B. Hue City

C. City of Hue

D. both A and B are correct

22. The Statue of Liberty is statue in the world; it's 93m in height, after the Buddha in Tokyo, which is 120m.

A. the tallest

B. the second tallest

C. the less taller

D. a second tall

23. I find this film the film we saw last week.

A. even more frightening than

B. more frightened than

C. much frightening than

D. more frightens than

24. Everyone likes Tom, he often tells lies.

A. even although

B. but

C. though

D. however

25. is the largest land mammal.

A. The elephant

B. The elephants

C. Elephant

D. Elephants

26. English is much to learn than Chinese.

A. easy

B. more easy

C. easier

D. more easier

27. The Queen of England is women in the world.

A. one the richest

B. one of the richest

C. one of the most rich

D. richest

28. The more you learn,

A. the more good you are.

B. the better you are.

C. you are the better.

D. the more better you are.

29. Who is the tall man you talked to last night?

A. that

B. whom

C. -

D. all are correct

30. the sign was right in front of him, Jack didn't notice it.
A. However B. Although
C. But D. Despite

C. Chọn trong số các khả năng A, B và C câu đúng nhất.

31. A. His behaviour made everybody annoyed.
B. The way he behaved annoying everybody.
C. Everybody found his behaviour annoyed.
32. A. Although smoking cigarettes are harmful, lots of people smoke.
B. Smoking cigarettes is harmful, although many people still smoke.
C. Lots of people smoke even though they know it's harmful.
33. A. The Cambodian alphabet is longest in the world.
B. The Cambodian alphabet is longer than any other in the world.
C. The Cambodian alphabet is the longest than the others in the world.
34. A. The more you travel, you know the better about the world.
B. You travel more and more, you know better and better about the world.
C. The more you travel, the more you know about the world.
35. A. In spite of being unemployed, Jack still lives a plentiful life.
B. Although he is unemployed, but Jack still lives a plentiful life.
C. However he is unemployed, Jack still lives a plentiful life.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ đúng nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

The Worst Pentathlon Team Ever

In the 1960 Rome Olympic Games, one of the teams (36)..... in the pentathlon manages to get the lowest number of points ever achieved. This is how they did it:

In the horse-riding event all the members of the team (37)..... off their horse, so they didn't get any points at all.

In the next event, which was swimming, one of the team almost (38)....., and even their best swimmer took exactly (39)..... the time of the winner to swim the 300 metres.

The third event was shooting. After their first attempts, the team were (40)..... to leave the shooting range, because the judges felt that their lives were in (41).....

The last round was the fencing. In fact, only one of the team really know how to fence well, so they kept (42)..... the same man in each time, but under a different name. (43)..... the third fight, his opponent suddenly stopped and said, 'I've fought you before!' and pulled the man's helmet off. The team were immediately disqualified by the judges.

At the end of the (44)..... they ended up 17th out of 17 teams, 9,000 points behind the winners, the lowest-ever (45)..... for the team pentathlon in the history of the Olympic Games!

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 36. | A. entering | B. taking | C. competing | D. playing |
| 37. | A. fell | B. took | C. turned | D. pulled |
| 38. | A. sank | B. drowned | C. submerged | D. dived |
| 39. | A. two | B. twice | C. double | D. second |
| 40. | A. obeyed | B. said | C. allowed | D. ordered |
| 41. | A. order | B. danger | C. risk | D. harm |
| 42. | A. putting | B. using | C. sending | D. asking |
| 43. | A. For | B. At | C. On | D. During |
| 44. | A. competition | B. event | C. performance | D. fight |
| 45. | A. result | B. score | C. point | D. mark |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số bốn khả năng A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

The Honourable Games

Unlike today's Olympic Games, the ancient games were always held in the same place, at Olympia. Only those who could speak Greek well were allowed to compete. Today, athletes from around the world can take part, no matter what language they speak.

The modern Olympic Games were first held in 1896, in Athens. After so many years without this special competition, it was Baron Pierre de Coubertin who was responsible for resurrecting the Olympics. His dream was that the Olympic Games should enable countries and people to live peacefully side by side.

Some legendary sportspeople began their careers at the Olympics. The most famous boxer of all time first came to public attention in the 1960 Rome Olympics when he won the gold medal under his original name, Cassius

Clay. This young man went on to win his first World Heavyweight Boxing Championship in 1964, and later changed his name to one we all know: Mohammad Ali.

Another superstar of sports is Michael Jordan. He was the highest scorer for the gold medal-winning USA basketball team at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. This was just after he finished college, before professional athletes were allowed to compete. Jordan also returned to the Olympics after many years. When professional sportspeople were first allowed to join Olympic teams in 1992, Jordan won his second Olympic gold medal as part of the so-called 'Dream Team' of NBA players.

Many records have been set at the Olympic Games. In 1992, Fu Mingxia amazed the world when she became China's youngest Olympic champion at just 13 years of age. She won two more gold medals in 1996 and returned in 2000 to win the gold once again. She was the first female diver to win four Olympic gold medals before retiring from diving.

1. Ghép từ (1 - 5) với cụm từ đồng nghĩa (a - e).

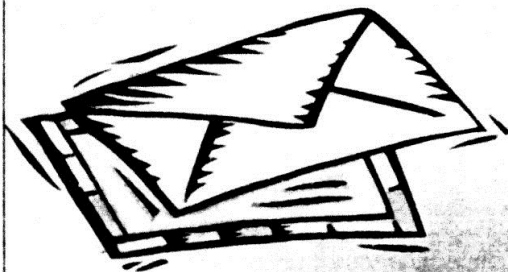
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 46. resurrecting | a. surprised |
| 47. amazed | b. giving up one's regular work |
| 48. legendary | c. reviving; bringing back |
| 49. retiring | d. very well-known, famous |

2. Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất cho các câu hỏi sau.

50. It can be inferred from the text that the modern Olympic Games
- A. have been held in many different places besides Olympia.
 - B. admits only people who can speak Greek well.
 - C. have been held for Greek people from around the world.
 - D. were first held in 1986, in Athens.
51. According to the text, the Olympics
- A. were not held for many years.
 - B. was revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
 - C. didn't allow professional athletes to compete until 1992.
 - D. all of the above are correct.
52. How many superstars of sports are mentioned in the passage?
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. two | B. three |
| C. four | D. five |

53. It can be inferred from the text that Mohammad Ali
- A. is Cassius Clay's real name.
 - B. is considered the most famous boxer of all time.
 - C. won his second Olympic gold medal in 1996.
 - D. became famous before the Olympics in Rome.
54. What can be inferred about Michael Jordan?
- A. He won two Olympic gold medals.
 - B. He won his first gold medal as a professional athlete.
 - C. He was the tallest player of the team.
 - D. He was a famous football player.
55. According to the text, Fu Mingxia
- A. was in her early teens when she became an Olympic champion.
 - B. retired from diving after she won the third Olympic gold medals.
 - C. was the first female diver to win Olympic gold medals.
 - D. won two gold medals in 2000.

Jokingly ...



- You've written a cheque for \$500.
- Yes, I'm sending it __ my sister ____ her birthday.
- But you haven't signed it.
- I know. It's a surprise and I don't want her to know who sent it.

REVISION TEST 2

(Units 9 - 16)

I. PHONETICS:

A. Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

1. Which of the following words does **not** contain the sound /ɜ /?
A. learn B. birthday C. serve D. heart
2. Which of the following words has its underlined part pronounced differently from the others in the group?
A. social B. flower C. hostess D. post
3. Which of the following words does **not** contain the vowel sound / ə /?
A. country B. concern C. correct D. acceptable
4. Which of the following words does **not** contain the consonant sound /g/?
A. gift B. guest C. suggest D. give
5. Which of the following words has a different final sound?
A. lazy B. money C. apply D. elderly

B. Chọn trong số A, B, C, và D từ có vị trí nhấn âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6. A. etiquette | B. concern | C. prepare | D. appreciate |
| 7. A. wisdom | B. popular | C. feminine | D. behaviour |
| 8. A. situation | B. occasion | C. require | D. arrange |
| 9. A. option | B. voucher | C. display | D. current |
| 10. A. ceremony | B. <u>p</u> olite | C. advice | D. embarrass |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. The opposite of 'rural' is
A. urban B. country C. simple D. poor
12. Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'poacher'?
A. killer B. guard C. hunter D. protector
13. A comedy is a play or film intended to make people
A. cry B. sad C. laugh D. worried

- B. Chọn trong số các cụm từ gạch chân A, B, C và D cụm từ có chứa lỗi sai cần được sửa lại để cho câu đúng ngữ pháp.**

- C. Chọn trong số A, B và C cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

- BTTN A10 177

- A. as popular B. so popular as C. popular
30. Many elderly people play sports healthy.
A. to staying B. for staying C. to stay
31. Columbus was the first person America.
A. who discovers B. discovered C. to discover
32. Children wear clothes than their parents.
A. casual B. more casual C. casualler
33. Large gold deposits exist in Andes Mountains in South America.
A. the / - B. the / the C. - / the
34. the car was quite cheap, it was in good condition.
A. Despite B. Although C. However
35. his early lead, David lost the race.
A. Although B. Despite of C. In spite of

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong các khả năng A, B, C và D từ đúng nhất để điền vào các chỗ trống.

World Cup Mystery

The Jules Rimet Trophy, the greatest prize in professional soccer, is more commonly (36)..... as the World Cup - a reward to one country and its eleven most (37)....., idolised footballers.

When the cup was stolen in England in 1966, organisations (38)..... large rewards for its safe return. National (39)..... has to be restored to its rightful place. But where was the cup? The possibilities were (40).....

The answer came in an (41)..... way. A man was walking his dog in London when he spotted a glint, a reflection that (42)..... a second, in a bundle of dirty old newspapers. He lifted the top (43)..... of newspapers and there it was. But the still (44)..... question remained: who actually stole the cup? (45)..... a number of suspicions, it was a question that the police were never to answer.

36. A. known B. called C. regarded D. referred

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 37. A. potential | B. known | C. gifted | D. able |
| 38. A. gave | B. offered | C. introduced | D. suggested |
| 39. A. identity | B. success | C. pride | D. property |
| 40. A. countless | B. enormous | C. endless | D. great |
| 41. A. unexpected | B. surprising | C. awful | D. ugly |
| 42. A. was | B. lasted | C. prolonged | D. lengthened |
| 43. A. surface | B. edge | C. side | D. layer |
| 44. A. strange | B. unanswered | C. open | D. closed |
| 45. A. Although | B. But | C. Despite | D. However |

B. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn trong số A, B, C và D đáp án đúng nhất cho các câu hỏi.

LAS VEGAS

Like most other American cities, Las Vegas has its share of poverty, drugs, violence and homeless people. While the city's economy has boomed recently, the poverty rate has soared by 17 percent. Twelve out of every 1,000 people have been victims of violent crime. Of the nation's 75 largest counties, Clark County ranks 72nd in percentage of college graduates.

Still, for thousands of new residents the promise of Las Vegas is just too good to pass up. Many wage a daily battle to separate their lives from the casinos. The result is the emergence of two Las Vegases. 'We operate totally outside the world of the casinos,' said Alan Bond, father of three and manager of a mall east of the Strip. 'We just think of them as a blob of real estate downtown that we avoid.'

Other families, however, alarmed at Las Vegas's explosive growth, are elbowing their way out of the valley. 'It's so crowded,' said Nancy Rawlings Johnson, who was born and raised in Las Vegas. 'It's depressing but I just don't feel safe here any more.'

46. According to the reading, the percentage of poverty in Las Vegas is
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 12 | B. 17 | C. 75 | D. 72 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
47. It can be inferred from the text that Clark County
- is the largest of the 75 counties.
 - ranks 72nd in 75 counties.
 - is bottom of the nation in college graduates.
 - is one of the 75 largest counties of the country.

48. According to the reading, in Las Vegas
- A. casinos are very popular.
 - B. it is not safe to live.
 - C. there are only new residents.
 - D. 1,000 people have been victims of violent crime.
49. It can be inferred from the reading that in most American cities there exist
- A. poverty and drugs
 - B. violence and homeless people
 - C. victims of violence
 - D. Both A and B.
50. According to the text, the city of Las Vegas
- A. is very poor.
 - B. has the largest number of poor people.
 - C. has experienced a great economic development recently.
 - D. is a nice place to live.

Answer Sheet for Revision Test 2

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	41. (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	42. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	43. (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	44. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	45. (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	46. (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	47. (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	48. (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. (A) (B) (C) (D)	49. (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. (A) (B) (C) (D)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer Key

Unit 1

School Talks

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. C - to buy 2. A - avoid 3. B - not to 4. B - to see
5. C - to join 6. B - allowed 7. A - team sports 8. A - Working

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D

Exercise 3:

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

Exercise 4:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A

IV. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B

Unit 2

People's Background

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

V. WRITING

1. D 2. B 3. F 4. A 5. C

REVIEW 1

(Units 1 - 2)

I. PHONOLOGY

Part A:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

Part B:

6. A 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B

II. GRAMMAR AND STRCTURE

Part A:

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A

Part B:

16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. B 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. B

III. READING DOMPREHENSION

Part A:

26. B 26. A 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. A 34. D 35. C

Part B:

36. A 37. C 38. B 39. B 40. C 41. A

Unit 3 Daily Activities

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A

Exercise 2:

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. C

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D
11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. D

Exercise 2:

1. B - five week	2. D - today	3. A - have worked
4. B - was	5. B - gone to	6. D - two-storey
7. C - break	8. C - has been	

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C

Exercise 2:

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

V. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C

Exercise 2: 3

Unit 4 Special Education

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B

Exercise 3:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

Exercise 2:

6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. B

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D

Progress Test One

(Units 1 - 4)

I. PHONOLOGY

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. A

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Part A:

9. A 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. B

Part B:

17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. D 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. A 26. C

Part C:

27. A - Despite 28. B - usually do 29. B - to study
30. B - holding 31. D - had already started 32. D - about fashion
33. D - left 34. B - to have 35. A - finished

Part D:

36. C 37. A 38. A 39. B 40. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part A:

41. B 42. B 43. D 44. D 45. B 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. C 50. B
51. A 52. B 53. D 54. A 55. B

Part B:

56. D 57. D 58. C 59. A 60. B

Unit 5 Technology

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. B

11

1.	c	o	m	p	u	t	e	r		
2.			s	c	r	e	e	n		
3.		d	e	v	i	c	e			
4.	h	e	a	d	p	h	o	n	e	s
5.					o	n				
6.		b	u	t	t	o	n			
7.			c	a	b	l	e			

8.
9.
10.

r	e	m	o	t	e
	l	o	g		
p	l	a	y	e	r

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D

Exercise 4:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A

Exercise 5:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. C

Exercise 2:

1. C - be 2. A - has been invited 3. C - retired
4. D - counter-clockwise 5. B - wear

Exercise 3:

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. b

Exercise 4:

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

Exercise 2:

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A

V. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A

Unit 6

School Outdoor Activities

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C

Exercise 3:

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

Exercise 2:

1. B - won't be 2. A - are coming 3. C - go
4. B - will win 5. B - a party 6. C - scientific

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

Exercise 2:

6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D

Review 2

(Units 5 - 6)

I. PHONOLOGY

Part A:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

Part B:

6. D 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part A:

16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. A

Part B:

21. B - two-day 22. D - used for 23. B - will probably
24. A - has been fined 25. B - help 26. D - (no *the*)
27. A - which was 28. B - has taken
29. D - will be working 30. A - failed

Part C

31. A 32. D 33. B 34. D 35. D 36. B 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part A

41. A 42. A 43. D 44. C 45. B 46. B 47. A 48. C

Part B

49. D 50. A 51. D

Units 7 The Mass Media

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

Exercise 3:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. B - to give 2. C - for 3. B - (should) continue
4. B - of 5. A - to help

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

Exercise 2:

6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. D

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. A 6. D 8. B 9. B 10. C

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B

Unit 8

Life In The Community

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

Exercise 3:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B

Exercise 2:

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. a

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B

III. PHONOLOGY

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B

Exercise 2:

6. D 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. A

Progress Test 2

(Units 5 - 8)

I. PHONETICS

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. D

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Part A

11. B 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. C 18. B

Part B

19. A - told me / said 20. C - will 21. C - in spite of
22. A - is 23. B - has changed 24. C - because of
25. D - would be 26. C - can / will
27. A - haven' been 28. C - I was

Part C

29. C 30. B 31. D 32. B 33. A 34. D 35. A 36. D 37. C 38. D

Part D

39. B 40. C 41. B 42. C 43. A 44. A 45. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

46. C 47. A 48. D 49. A 50. B 51. C 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. A

Revision Test 1

(Units 1 - 8)

I. PHONETICS

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Part A

11. A 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. B

Part B

19. B - which 20. B - staying 21. A - Disabled
22. C - for 23. B - use to 24. B - are you doing
25. A - don't do 26. B - because of
27. D - hasn't been completed 28. D - in spite of / despite

Part C

29. A 30. C 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. B 38. C

Part D

39. B 40. C 41. A 42. A 43. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part A

44. B 45. C 46. A 47. C 48. B 49. B 50. A 51. C 52. B
 53. C 54. A 55. B 56. C

Part B

57. B 58. D 59. A 60. D

Unit 9**Undersea World****I. VOCABULARY****Exercise 1:**

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

Exercise 3:

1. C 2. C (sharks are fish; all the others are mammals) 3. B 4. D
 5. A ('fascinating' has a positive meaning while the others have a negative meaning) 6. A

Exercise 4:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE**Exercise 1:**

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A

Exercise 2:

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. B

Exercise 3:

1. B - were built	2. C - by the police	3. A - Our school, which
4. B - who	5. A - who	6. A - whose
7. C - as	8. C - lent	

III. PHONETICS**Exercise 1:**

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D

Exercise 2:

6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A

IV. READING COMPREHENSION**Exercise 1:**

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B

V. WRITING

Exercise 1: Letter C

Unit 10

Conservation

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

Exercise 3:

1. C ('destroy' has the opposite meaning to the other verbs).
2. B ('plants' belong to the flora)
3. B ('deforestation' destroys the natural environment)
4. B 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B

Exercise 3:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. D

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. B

IV. PHONETICS

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. B

V. WRITING

Exercise 1: Letter B

Exercise 2: 1 (Letter A)

Review 3

(Units 9 - 10)

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part A

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C

Part B

11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. C 17. A 18. A

Part C

19. B 20. A 21. A 22. C 23. A 24. A 25. D 26. B

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Part A

27. C 28. C 29. B 30. A 31. B 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. D 36. D
37. A 38. C 39. B 40. C 41. B

Part B

42. B 43. D 44. B 45. C

III. PHONETICS

46. B 47. A 48. D 49. A 50. D

Unit 11

National Parks

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. C - invited 2. B - founded 3. B - disappointed
4. C - repaired 5. D - developed 6. D - are protected
7. B - talking / who is talking 8. B - can be solved
9. A - has been 10. B - on

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. D

Exercise 2:

6. A 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D

Exercise 2:

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D

Unit 12

Music

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B

Exercise 2:

1. C ('piano' is a musical instruments; the others are types of music.) 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

Exercise 3:

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCUTRE

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

Exercise 2:

6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. A

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D

Progress Test 3

(Units 9 - 12)

I. PHONETICS

Part A

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C

Part B

6. B 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part A

11. B 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. B

Part B

18. C - would buy	19. D - limited	20. B - be
21. C - have been caused	22. B - missed	23. C - had studied
24. C - on	25. A - had been	

Part C

26. B 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. C 34. B 35. D

Part D

36. B 37. B 38. B 39. A 40. A 41. A 42. B 43. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part A

44. B 45. A 46. C 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. B 51. C 52. A
53. C 54. C 55. B

Part B

56. C 57. A 58. C 59. B 60. B

Unit 13

Theatre And Movies

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D

Exercise 3:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B

Exercise 2:

1. C - boring 2. C - in a 3. D - poor people / the poor
4. D - annoying 5. A - The only 6. D - the moon
7. D - the police 8. B - a terrible thing

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. A
10. B 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

Exercise 2:

A. 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. f 6. h 7. d 8. g
B. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B

IV. PHONETICS

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. B
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C ('e' in 'quite') 10. B

Unit 14

The World Cup

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C

Exercise 3:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

III. PHONETICS**Exercise 1:**

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C

Exercise 2:

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

IV. READING COMPREHENSION**Exercise 1:**

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

Exercise 2:

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B

Review 4

(Unit 13 - 14)

I. PHONETICS**Part A**

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A

Part B

6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**Part A**

11. B - not until	12. A - I will	13. A - (nothing)
14. D - will replace	15. D - to relax	16. A - Where
17. A - has been	18. A - Computers	19. C - technology
20. B - are going		

Part B

21. B 22. A 23. A 24. C 25. C 26. B 27. B 28. A 29. C 30. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION**Part A**

31. B 32. A 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. B 37. A 38. A 39. B

Part B

40. B 41. A 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. A

Unit 15

The Pacific Rim

I. VOCABULARY**Exercise 1:**

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C

Exercise 2:

6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D

V. WRITING

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A

Exercise 2:

1. A 2. C 3. A

Unit 16

Historical Places

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

Exercise 1:

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

Exercise 2:

1. C - in spite of 2. C - although 3. D - not to buy
4. A - Although 5. C - but 6. A - though
7. A - Although 8. A - The Sahara Desert

Exercise 3

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D

Exercise 2:

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1:

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A
 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B

Exercise 2:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B

Progress Test 4

(Units 13 - 16)

I. PHONETICS**Part A**

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B

Part B

6. B 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**Part A**

11. C - the largest 12. B - worst 13. C - have completed
 14. A - which is 15. C - but 16. D - lent
 17. C - quieter 18. D - finished 19. C - better-looking
 20. D - cleverest

Part B

21. D 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. B 29. D 30. B

Part C

31. A 32. C 33. B 34. C 35. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION**Part A**

36. C 37. A 38. B 39. B 40. D 41. B 42. C 43. D 44. A 45. B

Part B

1. 46. c 47. a 48. d 49. b
 2. 50. A 51. D 52. B 53. B 54. A 55. A

Revision Test 2

(Units 9 - 16)

I. PHONETICS**Part A**

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

Part B

6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**Part A**

11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. D

Part B

16. A - didn't 17. C - will 18. C - where
 19. B - whether / if 20. D - cold-blooded 21. C - whom

22. B the highest

23. A Tigers

24. B - been told

25. D - books

Part C

26. A 27. C 28. B 29. A 30. C 31. C 32. B 33. A 34. B 35.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part A

36. A 37. C 38. B 39. C 40. C 41. A 42. B 43. D 44. B 45.

Part B

46. B 47. D 48. A 49. D 50. C

Quizzes

❖ Alphabet Quiz (p. 24)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Airport | 8. Hill | 15. Park |
| 2. Bridge | 9. Interesting | 16. River |
| 3. Castle | 10. Journey | 17. Statue |
| 4. Directions | 11. Kilometre | 18. Ticket |
| 5. End | 12. Mountain | 19. Under |
| 6. Fantastic | 13. Necessary | 20. Walk |
| 7. Gallery | 14. Open | |

❖ Grammar Quiz (p. 142)

1. F (Yes. E.g.: I think Joe *will pass* the exam))
2. T 3. T 4. T
5. F (Yes. We can say "I like listening to pop music.")
6. F (Some plural nouns are not formed by adding -s.
e.g.: sheep, fish (unchanged), boxes, watches, ... (+ es), children)
7. T 8. T
9. F (We use *more* with long adjectives, like *more expensive*.)
10. F (Yes. We can say "The West", "the Equator".)
11. T 12. T
13. F (Not always. *That* can not be used to replace *who* and *which* in non-defining clauses.)
14. T 15. T